



Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING MARCH 12, 1954

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

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Behind The Headlines...

YOUTH IN POLITICS

It Will Be Served--Witness 300,000 Young Republicans And

500,000 Young Democrats, Plus "Graduates" In High Offices

Remember the intense young man -- "beware of the young attorney with the book" -- who made an impassioned plea to seat Eisenhower delegates at the Republican National Convention in 1952? He was Donald Eastvold, now attorney general for the state of Washington, and he cut his political eye teeth with the Washington Young Republican Federation.

And remember the election of a 22-year-old-girl to the Los Angeles City Council in 1953? She was Rosalind Wiener, Young Democratic National Committeewoman from California.

The entry of these young persons into the political big leagues came as no accident. They already had received political training, Eastvold in the Young Republicans and Miss Wiener as a Young Democrat.

GROUPS CLAIM 800,000

An estimated 800,000 young people from the teen ages to 40 belong to the two organizations. The Young Democrats claim 500,000 of them, and the Young Republicans 300,000. YD and YR clubs operate in every state and Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico under the watchful and sometime questioning eye of the senior parties. Organized youth is a relatively new phenomenon in American politics.

"No one knows how far it is going," William A. Rusher, of New York, chairman of the YR Middle-Atlantic Council, told CQ. But one thing is certain; it has gone a long way in 20-odd years.

Both national YR and YD organizations have goals for this year. According to YR President Sullivan Barnes of Sioux Falls, S. D., the YRNF has "a long-range goal and a short-range goal.

"The long-range objective is to help every state organization in building the number and strength of Young Republican groups and to educate America's young people to the advantages of President Eisenhower's 'middle way,'" Barnes said.

BOTH EYE CONGRESS

"Our short-term goal is the election of a strong Republican Congress in 1954. To this end we will concentrate on the 80 marginal districts, where House control will be decided, and in the states with Senatorial races. Young Republicans who live in those districts and states are the ones who will accomplish this goal."

YD President Neale Smith of Des Moines, Iowa, holds that the YD goal likewise is two-pronged. One aim is to inform the voters of the issues; the other, to get out the vote in 1954 and thereby, in his opinion, assure a Democratic 84th Congress.

Professional GOP politicians in Washington think that the President's proposals for the franchise for 18-year-olds and the easing of restrictions on the soldier vote will help stimulate the youth movement in politics. Even if Congress does nothing on lowering the voting age, Republicans think they will gain support from the 18-year-olds who will be 21 in 1956.

A number of Young Republican and Young Democrat leaders have gone on to enter political contests. Many of the GOP winners in 1952 were men under 40 who had in the recent past presided over YR meetings in their own hometowns.

Rep Herbert B. Warburton (R) was elected Congressman-at-large from Delaware while he was directing the 1952 campaign of the YRNF, as its chairman. Warburton is now a candidate for the Senate. He says that the YR gave him important initial backing in his 1952 race.

Other GOP Congressmen with YR backgrounds include Reps. William C. Wampler (Va.), Joseph F. Holt (Calif.), Patrick J. Hillings (Calif.), Robert C. Wilson (Calif.), Craig Hosmer (Calif.), Glenard P. Lipscomb (Calif.), Oliver P. Bolton (Ohio), Melvin R. Laird (Wis.), and Jeffrey P. Hillelson (Mo.).

Some of these YR graduates in Congress have teamed up with other young GOP Congressmen to form a legislative club with the descriptive name, Save Our Souls. The SOS club membership numbers about 15, and the members exchange information about various legislative proposals.

WIDELY KNOWN "GRADUATES"

Gov. Elmer Anderson (R Minn.) was a YR member until last year, and Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen was a YR member while he was governor of Minnesota. Anderson's 1950 campaign manager was Duane Lund, now Minnesota YR National Committeeman and Todd County GOP chairman. A 27-year-old high school councilor from Staples, Minn., Lund told CQ that he was "very seriously considering" running against Rep. Fred Marshall (D Minn.) in the Minnesota Sixth District this year.

Among famous graduates of the YR ranks are Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R N.Y.) and Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. Chairman Leonard W. Hall of the Republican National Committee once was a member and official of Nassau County Young Republicans.

Although the Democrats met with reverses at the polls in 1952, there is a goodly representation of YD graduates in elective posts throughout the country.

YD "grads" in the Senate include Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and John F. Kennedy (D Mass.). Those in the House include Democratic Reps. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (N.Y.), Richard Bolling (Mo.), Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.) and L. H. Fountain (N.C.). Govs. G. Mennen Williams (D Mich.) and Frank G. Clement (D Tenn.) also were active in the YD.

Former Democratic National Chairman J. Howard McGrath began his career as state chairman of the Rhode Island YD's. Mrs. Dorothy Vredenburgh, former YD National Committeewoman from Alabama, is secretary of the Democratic National Committee. And Angela R. Parisi, former YD Secretary, is now vice chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee.

YR IN GOP COUNCILS

The GOP recently has offered the Young Republicans a greater role in party councils. Robert H. Phinny of Fremont, Mich. Feb. 5 was selected to be a member of the finance committee of the Republican National Committee. And on that date the YR's were informed that they would be asked to play a part in the all-important role of financing the 1954 campaign.

The new YR National Farm Council has been teamed up with the senior Republican Farm Council to keep close check on the nation's farm pulse. Headed by Mark Andrews, a 28-year-old self-styled "dirt farmer" from Mapleton, N.D., who believes the farm issue will be paramount in the fall elections, the YR Farm Council is made up of young politically active farmers in 41 states.

The purpose of the YR Farm council is three-fold, according to Andrews. It is designed to make an intelligent 1954 campaign for the young farmer's vote; to answer charges voiced locally against the new Republican farm program, and to pick up grass-roots sentiment about the current farm situation. Andrews hopes that some members of the YR Farm Council and other young farmers will be appointed to the various advisory committees to the Department of Agriculture.

YR'S IN GOVERNMENT

In control of the executive branch of the government after two decades, the Republicans have had some top jobs to distribute to the party faithful, and some of them have gone to YR leaders.

Dr. Gabriel Hauge, administrative assistant to the President, and Roswell B. Perkins, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, have been active in the New York County YR organizations.

Mrs. Carol Renner Arth of Redlands, Calif., immediate past chairman of the YRNF, is special assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State.

Owen Clarke of Yakima, Wash., a past president of the Washington YR, is now an Interstate Commerce Commissioner. Other YR's holding important jobs are Edward Tait of Pittsburgh, executive assistant to the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission; Clyde A. Wheeler, Jr. of La Verne, Okla., assistant to the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; Robert L. Kunzig, of Philadelphia, counsel to the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The Eisenhower Administration is experimenting with a plan to create several jobs in the federal government for young people between the ages of 25 and 35 who have been active in the Republican party and who want to work into executive positions in the government.

How Youth Groups Began

As national organizations, both the Young Democrats and the Young Republicans are comparatively new groups. The Young Democrats, as an organization, started from the top down. The Young Republicans started from the bottom up.

In the depression year of 1932 a group of 173 young Democrats from 32 states met in Washington (March 4) to "form a self-governing organization of young people interested in taking an active and purposeful part in politics and public affairs."

Aware of the potentialities of such a group, James A. Farley, the new chairman of the Democratic National Committee, recommended in June, 1932, that the Young Democratic Clubs of America become the "Official Youth Organization of the Democratic Party." YD units mushroomed over the country following the Democratic landslide paced by Franklin D. Roosevelt, at the polls in 1932.

Until recent years the Young Republican group has grown much more slowly than the YD. Although YR clubs have been in existence since the Republican party was founded in 1854, a nation-wide organization of YR's was not formed until 1935. And it was 1946 before the Young Republican National Federation was made "the official instrumentality of the Republican Party for reaching young people in their twenties and thirties."

YR's BEGIN TO ROLL

The YR's really began to roll in 1952 primarily because of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's appeal to young people. Not only did many of them work for his nomination at the GOP national convention, but more worked in the YR and allied groups, such as Youth for Eisenhower and Citizens for Eisenhower, for his election as President.

"I think the young people and the women of this nation elected General Eisenhower President," Chairman Hall of the GOP National Committee recently told a group of young Republicans. "Never in history has a candidate for that high office attracted so much enthusiasm from young voters."

Vice President Nixon has said that 1952 marked a reversal of a 20-year trend of young people to the Democratic party.

The President continues to foster this new and younger GOP look. He made his first major political address after his election to the YR National Convention in June, 1953.

"We need young people in the party," he told the YR delegates. "Let's get out of their way and let them work or someone will get run over."

Under the impetus of the Eisenhower campaign and the Republican victory in 1952, YR recruitment has boomed. At present, the Young Republicans claim to have 3,700 local or community clubs, 700 college clubs and about 100 teen-age clubs.

CHALLENGE TO THE YD?

This is the first Presidential term since the YD was organized in 1932, with the smell of victory in the air, that its party has not held the Presidency. YD leaders believe this period provides an opportunity for the Democrats to bolster their party organizations in some states with bright, eager YD leaders.

Richard J. Nelson of Chicago, immediate past president of the YD's, said in his message to the national YD convention in St. Paul in November, 1953:

"A new role was thrust upon the Young Democratic Clubs of America in November, 1952 -- a role characterized by grave responsibility and virtually unlimited opportunities. For it is to the youth within its ranks that an organization must turn when circumstances call for revitalization and rebuilding. It is gratifying to know that our party leaders starting with National Chairman Stephen Mitchell recognize the importance of our contribution, past and potential, to the Democratic Party."

A number of Young Democrats now are serving as Democratic county chairmen and the YD's are represented on the national advisory council to the Democratic National Committee, according to Barbara A. Suezer of Fort Wayne, YD national committeewoman from Indiana and YD liaison with the Democratic National Committee.

LOCAL CLUBS

Local clubs are usually organized by a militant young Democrat or Republican who has a gift for organization and a "gift of gab" to persuade his friends to join. The joiners are usually in their late 20's and early 30's. They want to learn about the workings of government on a local level and how the political wheels go 'round. And there is a lot of social activity mixed in with the more serious purposes of the clubs.

Most club meetings include a short business meeting, a discussion program or a talk by a guest usually a local politician, a question-and-answer period, and refreshments. (Both the YD's and YR's insist that the refreshments are important.)

A new member has an opportunity to serve on such committees as membership, publicity, finance, program and research (getting together campaign

ammunition). A public speaking committee assignment gives a YR or YD an opportunity to learn to speak on his feet. Most clubs have a First Voters Committee designed to get 21-year-olds to register and vote.

Each club has a campaign committee, but by election time virtually every interested member of a YR or YD club is recruited to work on the campaign. Young politicians are used in such jobs as manning loud speakers on sound trucks, sparking registration and get-out-the-vote drives by phone and door-to-door canvassing, acting as drivers and baby sitters on election day, preparing and distributing campaign literature, staging rallies, doing political research and poll watching, serving as speakers on local forums and radio and TV programs.

PROVING GROUND

For the budding young political leader, the YR's and YD's serve as a proving ground for leadership. He makes long-standing political and personal friendships, learns the art of compromise and political organization, and makes his mistakes in the "minor leagues" where his political scars don't show. The young politicians in each party tend to encourage one another to run for office and support one another in their transition from the YR and YD to senior party leadership.

A Young Republican may be a fledgling in a profession, particularly law, a businessman, or a farmer. If the YR is a young woman, she is likely to be a "career girl" such as a secretary or school teacher. Or she may be a housewife. The YD's tend to draw their recruits from the same types of young persons, and also from rising young men in the labor movement. YD's also have a number of young professional women, especially lawyers. Yolande Betbeze, Miss America of 1951, is active in the YD as a National Committeewoman from Alabama.

The YD appears to have a greater appeal for minority groups and the YD Constitution specifically provides that national YD meetings be held at places which "honor the rights of all delegates regardless of race, color or creed."

THE CROSSROADS

The leaders in both organizations are nearly all college graduates who have spent some years in the YD or YR. The Westerners are younger than the Easterners, but the average age for a YD or YR leader is about 33 or 34. Most of them are politically ambitious. Many are already active in their senior party organization. Some already hold public office.

After a man has been a YD or YR leader for a number of years, he often has to decide whether to go into politics as a career. "If you are not careful, you get so involved in politics that you are devoting your entire time to it -- at the expense of your business," R. H. (Bob) Strieby, 26, of Kansas City told CQ. Strieby has a lumber business. He is also chairman of the Jackson County YR club, and is a YR regional director. Strieby says he may have to curtail his political activity to keep his business from sliding.

Ralph J. Perk, also a YR regional director, is a councilman from Cleveland's predominantly Democratic 13th ward, and is up to his ears in urban rehabilitation work and local politics. Perk says the time taken by his political activity has "hurt my business (an engineering plant) tremendously."

Another YR, Robert C. Cochrane, Jr., Brookline, Mass., an insurance man, is YR auditor. Like Perk, he is very active in civic affairs. He wants to have his business firmly in hand before he runs for office.

The YR and YD state and national conventions indicate that these junior organizations are really "chips off the old block."

MIRROR SENIOR PARTY

In the 1953 Young Democratic national convention in St. Paul, Neal E. Smith of Des Moines, with "liberal" backing, defeated Robert Lucas of Gary, Ind., who had "conservative" support, for the YD Presidency. The YD credentials committee failed to seat two rival Texas delegations. The group endorsed the 1952 Democratic civil rights plank, over Southern protests.

The 1,000 YD delegates adopted resolutions calling for 90 per cent parity on farm prices, more drought aid for stricken areas, more public power development and favored the vote for 18-year-olds. They opposed a federal income tax limit of 25 per cent, a federal sales tax and the Taft-Hartley law.

At the YRNF convention in Rapid City, S.D., in 1953, there was a heated contest for the chairmanship between Sullivan Barnes, Sioux Falls, S. D., backed by Eisenhower forces and Herbert Beitel, Chicago, backed by Taft supporters.

The YR's adopted a platform calling for the vote for 18-year-olds, economy in government, support of the United Nations, tax cuts, a unified Korea, more trade and less aid for foreign countries, equal defense help for Asia and Europe, opposition to compulsory health insurance operated and controlled by the federal government and decentralization of agricultural programs.

Incentive To Growers

NEW LOOK IN WOOL

The President has urged a new government program for the nation's wool-growers who find themselves in the strange predicament of being unable to meet U.S. wool needs, while much of the domestically produced wool piles up unused in government storehouses.

At the core of the wool problem is the decline in domestic production, while U.S. wool consumption increases, and domestic markets continue to be absorbed by foreign wool imports. Competition from synthetic fibers hasn't helped either.

U.S. mill consumption of wool, grease basis (uncleaned), has increased from 499 million pounds in 1938 to 800 million pounds in 1953. But domestic wool production in the same period dropped from 463 million pounds to 271 million pounds. The following table of wool production shows how the U.S. ranked in 1952 and 1953:

(million pounds, grease basis)

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>
Australia	1,280	1,310
New Zealand	418	421
Argentina	407	420
U.S.S.R.	400	400
U.S.A.	266	271
Union Of South Africa	257	268
Uruguay	190	195
United Kingdom	99	105

TWO-THIRDS IMPORTED

U.S. imports of wool from such nations as Australia, Argentina and Uruguay have, in recent years, supplied more than two-thirds of the wool used in the U.S. The National Wool Growers Association told Congress this year that "continuing imports of wool and increasing imports of wool textiles, at insufficient tariff rates, have destroyed the price structure for the domestic grower in the domestic market."

A large portion of the domestically produced wool ends up in government stockpiles because it cannot find a market at the 90 per cent of parity support price. The resulting gap is filled by foreign imports.

The Administration, in an effort to solve the wool problem, has projected a substitute plan for the price support program to allow domestic wool to seek its own price level in the competitive market,

but assure U.S. wool producers of a fair return through direct "incentive" payments.

The following chart shows the decline in average gross and net income and the increase in operating costs from 1951 to 1952 for commercial family-operated sheep ranches in the Northern Great Plains and Intermountain regions of the U. S.

	<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>
Gross Farm Income		
Northern Plains	\$32,128	\$20,461
Intermountain	\$46,512	\$29,006
Operating Costs per \$ of gross farm income		
Northern Plains	40 cents	71 cents
Intermountain	55 cents	80 cents
Net farm Income		
Northern Plains	\$19,337	\$5,970
Intermountain	\$20,793	\$5,664

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Although the Commodity Credit Corporation had supported wool prices as early as 1938, it wasn't until 1947 that Congress authorized a specific, mandatory wool price support program. (CQ Almanac, Vol. III, 1947, pp. 175-182).

With wool regarded as a critical war material, the CCC in 1943 became the exclusive buyer of domestic wool. But Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson (1945-1948) repeatedly asked Congress to authorize the program and finally declared it would end April 15, 1947, unless Congress acted.

Congress passed one wool price support bill in 1947 only to have it vetoed by President Truman because it included provision for a high import fee on foreign wool whenever the price support program appeared threatened by imports.

Congress July 26, 1947, approved another wool price support bill that did not include the import fee provision, but directed mandatory support of wool prices at 90 per cent of a "comparable" price for wool (to be computed by the Agriculture Department).

CCC SUPPORT PROGRAM

The bill, which authorized this program to Dec. 31, 1948, became law Aug. 5, 1947, and the CCC wool support program, which had been suspended since April 15, 1947, became operative on a mandatory basis Aug. 15.

The Agricultural Act of 1948 (P.L. 897-80th Congress) extended price support of wool at 90 per cent of the "comparable" price to June 30, 1950. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948 pp. 53-58).

The Agricultural Act of 1949 (P.L. 439-81st Congress), the basic law for the present wool support program, designated wool as a "non-basic commodity," and provided for mandatory support of wool prices at whatever level between 60 and 90 per cent of parity would be needed to achieve an annual production goal of about 360 million pounds of shorn wool. (CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 131 ff.)

The CCC price-support programs, aimed at establishing price "floors" for many commodities, is carried on through loans, purchase agreements, or outright purchases of the producer's commodity. In the case of wool, the principal purpose of the program has been to provide an outlet for the commodity at support prices, when market prices were lower.

In 1938, the CCC supported wool prices, through loans, at 75 per cent of parity. The 1939 support level was 78 per cent of parity. The price support level jumped to 141 per cent of parity in 1943, and after 1949 was stabilized at 90 per cent of parity.

AVERAGE PRICES

The following table shows the average support level, and the average prices per pound of wool received by producers since 1949:

(per pound of wool)

	Av. Price Received By Farmers	
Support Av.		
1950	45.2 cents	62.1 cents
1951	50.7 cents	97.0 cents
1952	54.2 cents	53.3 cents
1953	53.1 cents	(no est.)

As of Jan. 6, 1954, the CCC had accumulated stocks (including commitments to buy and subtracting commitments to sell) totaling 95,358,000 pounds of pulled and shorn wool at a total cost of \$63,747,000.

The CCC reported that through June 30, 1953, its wool price-support program had involved a net loss of \$92,242,759, and the goal of 360 million pounds of shorn wool annually had not been reached. In fact, since 1947, shorn wool production (grease basis) had never gone above 233 million pounds in any one year.

EISENHOWER PROGRAM

In his Jan. 11 farm message to Congress, President Eisenhower said the price support program has resulted in "heavy" accumulation of almost 100 million pounds of wool in CCC stocks and in "the substitution of imported for domestic wool in our home

consumption." He noted that two-thirds of the wool used in the U.S. is imported "yet our own wool piles up in storage."

To bolster domestic wool production, the President outlined an incentive payment plan to assure wool growers of "equitable returns," and to encourage "efficient production and marketing" of wool with a "minimum of governmental interference."

Under his plan, domestic shorn wool would be sold in open competition with imported wool and synthetic fibers, thus allowing domestic wool prices to seek their own level in the market. The government would help the wool grower by direct payments to make up the difference between the average market price, and 90 per cent of parity.

Money for the payments would come from the tariff receipts from wool imports. He also proposed that similar methods of support be applied to pulled wool and mohair.

WOOL BILLS

On Feb. 8, Sen. George D. Aiken (R-Vt.) introduced a bill (S 2911) embodying the principles of the President's incentive payment program. A companion bill (HR 7775) was introduced in the House.

The bills would provide that the Secretary of Agriculture determine the average price at which shorn wool would be supported by direct payments to wool growers, and that these payments be limited to 70 per cent of gross receipts from import duties on wool. The measure outlined a similar program for pulled wool and mohair.

The Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee, which Aiken heads, held hearings Feb. 19 on the wool incentive payment bill. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Ross Rizley testified in support of the bill. Rizley said the U.S. was now producing less than a third of our "peacetime requirements," and that "dependence upon imports over...extended lines in time of national emergency...is not wise nor sound planning."

At the hearing, the incentive pay plan also was endorsed by the National Wool Marketing Corporation, the National Wool Growers Association, and a spokesman for the Boston Wool Trade Association, the National Wool Trade Association and the Philadelphia Wool and Textile Association. Rizley said spokesmen for wool producers in every major wool production state except Idaho supported the plan.

These were the objectives of the new wool plan:

Improve the quality and reverse the decline in domestic wool production. Goal: At least 300 million pounds of shorn wool produced each year.

Allow domestic wool to seek its own price in the open market in competition with wool imports, instead of piling up in CCC store-houses.

Make wool production more attractive, less hazardous by assuring the producer of a fair return for his commodity.

Utilize import duties to make direct payments to wool producers so that support of the wool price program will be shifted from the taxpayer, and the program will be made self-financing.

Save the government money for storage of wool.

HOW IT WOULD WORK

Under the proposed plan in advance of each marketing year, the Secretary of Agriculture would announce the average incentive price for wool -- say 60 cents a pound. Wool growers would then sell their shorn wool through regular trade channels, filing an account of the sale.

At the end of the marketing year, the Secretary of Agriculture would announce the average price received by producers.

If the price was below the incentive level -- say only 50 cents a pound for shorn wool -- he would then declare what percentage increase was necessary to bring the average price up to the incentive level -- in this case, a 20 per cent increase.

The dollar payment made to the wool producer would be determined by multiplying the total net amount he received during the year for his wool by the announced percentage increase.

Rizley estimated that an average payment of 10 cents per pound would mean a program cost of about \$30 million annually. When he introduced his bill, Aiken estimated the cost of the incentive program would be about \$10 to \$15 million a year. Seventy per cent of 1953 tariff duties would have amounted to \$40 million.

UP THE TARIFF?

The long-range solution to competition from foreign wool imports, according to some Members of Congress and private organizations, is higher tariffs or quotas on wool imports.

The National Wool Growers Association has called for an "adequate tariff on wool" that would protect the domestic industry against low-cost foreign competition. Sen. Herman Welker (R Idaho) suggested Jan. 19 that the tariff on imported wool be increased by 11 cents a pound.

States	Wool Production, Income (Figures are in thousands)					
	Sheep Shorn, 1952 (1)	Sheep Shorn, 1953 (2)	Production (lbs.), 1952 (3)	Production (lbs.), 1953 (4)	Receipts 1952 (5)	Receipts 1953 (6)
Ala.	16	17	102	105	\$ 54	\$ 55
Ariz.	350	381	2,590	2,808	1,295	1,320
Ark.	33	35	175	182	91	91
Calif.	2,140	2,289	15,850	16,135	8,876	9,358
Colo.	1,286	1,286	11,688	11,636	6,078	5,934
Conn.	7	8	46	50	24	27
Del.	3	3	20	20	11	10
Fla.	3	3	12	12	6	6
Ga.	10	12	57	64	30	33
Idaho	998	989	9,880	9,989	5,335	5,094
Ill.	564	589	4,454	4,788	2,138	2,346
Ind.	375	413	2,850	3,139	1,396	1,601
Iowa	886	984	7,088	8,069	3,544	4,196
Kan.	484	366	4,007	2,959	1,803	1,509
Ky.	615	615	3,998	4,059	2,199	2,151
La.	93	104	326	364	170	204
Maine	20	22	128	154	74	88
Md.	40	40	264	264	143	135
Mass.	9	11	64	75	36	40
Mich.	353	360	2,895	3,024	1,505	1,572
Minn.	694	742	5,344	5,936	2,939	2,968
Miss.	62	70	335	357	188	207
Mo.	962	890	6,653	6,396	3,326	3,390
Mont.	1,605	1,573	15,568	15,258	9,341	9,155
Neb.	654	520	4,985	3,863	2,443	1,932
Nev.	446	442	3,880	3,757	2,173	2,029
N.H.	7	7	42	41	22	23
N.J.	11	12	81	86	42	46
N.M.	1,332	1,256	11,590	11,349	5,679	5,901
N.Y.	122	130	915	1,001	522	541
N.C.	40	42	220	239	117	124
N.D.	398	422	3,701	3,925	1,925	1,923
Ohio	1,062	1,115	9,027	9,700	4,694	5,238
Oklahoma	116	109	963	883	414	397
Ore.	634	634	5,706	5,579	3,081	3,068
Pa.	216	234	1,642	1,755	870	1,035
R.I.	2	2	13	12	7	6
S.C.	4	4	20	22	11	11
S.D.	838	865	7,371	7,564	4,201	4,085
Tenn.	252	252	1,361	1,386	708	762
Tex.	5,973	5,421	46,277	42,511	26,841	26,782
Utah	1,313	1,326	12,211	12,464	6,838	6,481
Vt.	9	9	62	60	33	34
Va.	287	289	1,521	1,590	897	890
Wash.	311	326	2,927	3,098	1,610	1,611
W.Va.	286	298	1,516	1,579	894	884
Wis.	234	241	1,778	1,856	978	928
Wyo.	2,017	1,998	20,170	20,180	10,287	9,888
TOTAL	28,172	27,756	232,373	230,343	\$125,889	\$126,109

SOURCE: United States Department of Agriculture

The existing tariff rate on fine grade wool, clean content, is 25.5 cents a pound. It has been as high as 34 cents a pound in the past.

Under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, as amended, the President, upon recommendation of the Tariff Commission, can impose higher duties on agricultural imports such as wool. The President March 4 refused to act on a Commission's proposal to add import fees on wool.

Meanwhile, the Senate Agriculture Committee has favorably reported its wool incentive bill, and the House Agriculture Committee has concluded hearings on the companion measure.

History of "Shackles"

SENATE'S SENIORITY SYSTEM

When Senate majority leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) urged Feb. 25 that the Senate "free itself from being shackled by the seniority system" (CQ Weekly Report, p. 262-3) he hit at one of that body's deepest traditions.

The seniority system exists in two forms -- one in the Senate itself, the other in Senate committees. Senate seniority is counted from the date a Senator is sworn in, except that when a vacancy is being filled the date of election or appointment is used instead. If two Senators are sworn in on the same day, precedence goes to a person having served as Senator, governor or Representative (in that order). If neither has such experience, they go on the seniority list in alphabetical order. (For Senate seniority list, CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, p. 31.)

In time, a Member may usually invoke his Senatorial seniority in order to transfer to more desirable committees, or committees whose work and authority especially appeal to him.

Once on his "choice" committees (every Senator serves on at least two committees) the Member begins to build up his committee seniority, as members of his party are defeated, die, resign, or transfer to other groups.

THREE WERE REMOVED

Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) told the Senate Jan. 13, 1953, that he "fully expected" the Republicans to drop him to the bottom of the seniority heap on his two committees, but that his Senate seniority precluded his being dropped from the committees themselves. He said it was the "all but unbroken rule of (the Senate) that once a man is assigned to a committee he is not thereafter removed in contravention of his Senate seniority without his consent." To do otherwise, Morse said, was "to deny equal representation in the Senate to each state." (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 312.)

But, at least three men have been removed from Senate committee chairmanships. In 1859, Sen. Stephen A. Douglas (D Ill.), long-time foe and later a supporter of President Abraham Lincoln, was dropped from the chairmanship of the Committee on Territories, a position he had held since 1847. Douglas was moved to the bottom of the seniority list on the Committee because he was the "only Senator from a non-slaveholding state holding a chairmanship touching the public business," according to "The Senate of the United States," by George H. Haynes.

Charles Sumner (R Mass.) was removed from chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee in 1871, and dropped entirely from the Committee by the Republican caucus. According to historians, Sumner had aroused the animosity of President Ulysses S. Grant by opposing the annexation of San Domingo.

Albert B. Cummins (R Iowa) was removed from chairmanship of the Interstate Commerce Committee in 1924. After 32 ballots, the Senate chose a minority Senator, Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith (D S.C.) as chairman. Cummins had angered Northwest Senators by sponsoring the Esch-Cummins Transportation Act of 1920, and was unacceptable also to certain "progressive" Republicans and Farmer-Laborites. Cummins also held the post of Senate president pro tempore, and some argued that one man should not hold that post and be a chairman. (In the present Congress, president pro tempore Styles Bridges (R N.H.) is also Chairman of the Appropriations Committee.)

REORGANIZATION ACT

When the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 was adopted, to take effect in 1947, it compressed 33 standing Senate committees into 15, by lumping similar committees. When Military Affairs and Naval Affairs became Armed Services, the chairman was chosen because he had the most seniority on either of the two committees. Such was the case for each new committee, subject only to the rule that no one man could chair more than one committee. A Senator eligible for two chairmanships usually has his choice, and the other group's chair goes to the majority Senator next in line on the second committee. The right of the majority party to chairmanships was not established by rule until 1826, but has operated since then with rare exception.

CHAIRMEN'S POWERS

Great power rests in the hands of Senate committee chairmen. They preside over meetings, present the order of business, recognize members who wish to speak or make motions, and rule on points of order. Some of their actions technically are subject to overruling by a majority of the committee, but this is done rarely.

The chairman appoints the majority members of subcommittees, usually has a great say in the hiring of staff personnel, and pilots his committee's bills on the floor. If a chairman opposes a bill, he can refuse to call a meeting of the committee to consider it, or if a meeting is called over his objection, his opposition usually carries great weight with other members.



pressures on congress

In This Four Page Section. . .

Lobbies In The Power Fight (Below)

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In The Spotlight. . .

POWER POLICY FIGHT

The controversy over public vs. private power development is erupting in a series of lobby battles. Fought largely on regional issues, these hassles involve co-op and public power forces, now attacking the Administration's basic new policy as favoring private and local interests in power development; and federal officials and utilities largely supporting the program.

Spectacular disputes are in progress in the Northeast, where both sides are waiting for Congress to decide how the Niagara River power potential shall be developed, and in the Northwest, where the fracas over Hell's Canyon is picking up voltage.

NIAGARA: 3-WAY CONTEST

In the Niagara region, a three-way battle is underway between five private power companies headed by the big Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation; Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and his New York State Power Authority; and a brand-new legislative group of public and co-op interests.

The utilities favor the Capehart (S 689)-Dondero (HR 4351)-Miller (HR 2289) bills, which, in effect, direct the Federal Power Commission to issue a license to the five companies for Niagara development.

Gov. Dewey and the State Power Authority are backing the Ives (S J Res 77)-Becker (HR 5335) measures, authorizing state development. Public and Co-op power lobbies support the Lehman (S 2966)-Roosevelt (HR 7954) bills, providing for state development, but only if certain safeguards are adopted for the interests of co-ops and public bodies.

The Senate Public Works Committee started hearings March 10 on all these proposals.

Early this year, Co-op and public power advocates organized a new group -- the Northeast Electric Consumers Conference -- to campaign for their viewpoint. The Conference is a coalition of labor, farm and municipal officials, and Ralph Dickinson, president of the New York Municipal Electric Utilities Association is Conference chairman.

HELL'S CANYON

The fight over development of Hell's Canyon water-power site on the Snake River in Oregon and Idaho, is between advocates of a federal multipurpose high dam in Hell's Canyon and those who favor construction of lower dams by Idaho Power Co.

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Who's Testifying -- Page 312

Idaho Power, with the support of local and national groups, is said to be continuing its campaign. On the other side, the National Hell's Canyon Association claims to be stronger than last year, with a membership, direct or indirect, of two million, and local chapters in most counties in Idaho and Oregon. Representatives of both sides are currently in Washington attending Federal Power Commission hearings on Idaho Power's request for construction authority.

GEORGIA POWER

In the Southeast, a bitter debate over power distribution was touched off Feb. 17 when Fred G. Aandahl, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, presented a plan to permit a private utility -- the Georgia Power Co. -- to handle all electrical energy allotted to Georgia from the government-constructed Clark Hill Dam on the Savannah River.

Rural co-op spokesmen term this a "reversal" of the preference clause, under which public bodies and co-ops get priority in power distribution. The Georgia Membership Corp., a state-wide association of 37 rural co-ops, is opposing lobbying against the new policy.

But utility officials say the proposal would "expedite" partnership of the federal government with states and localities in resources development.

SOUTHWEST, TVA, MISSOURI BASIN

An issue was created Feb. 18 with an Interior Department announcement that the Southwestern Power Administration will be abolished and most of its functions taken over by a new policy-making unit within the Department. Utilities favor this policy, while co-ops claim it will jeopardize power rates and supplies for farm families.

The 12 utilities of the region are organized in a committee headed by Frank Wilkes, president of Southwestern Gas & Electric CO. The co-ops are campaigning against the policy through the Southwestern Power Advisory Committee, led by U.J. Gajan, manager of a Louisiana cooperative.

In the Tennessee Valley region, Citizens for TVA, Inc., a "peoples' organization" with a membership of "well over" 25,000, is campaigning for steam-plant facilities. Organized in August 1953, the group is headed by George Dempster, mayor of Knoxville.

In the Missouri Basin region, a newly-organized co-op group, the Missouri Basin Electrical Consumers Association, is fighting new marketing criteria announced by the Interior Department last year. Co-ops say it would provide less power to preference customers.

Who's Who In Organizations

"POWER" BEHIND THE SCENES

Whenever Congress considers power policy and legislation, its members are likely to listen to the views of a stocky, energetic executive who works quietly but effectively behind the scenes in this field. He is Purcell Leonard Smith, who heads the powerful National Association of Electric Companies, a trade association of the private utilities.

Although he receives comparatively little publicity, Smith is regarded by some as one of the most effective lobbyists in the nation. (Lobby financial reports show that he received \$16,250 in each of the first three quarters of 1953.)

Smith is coordinating the national policy and legislative activities of electric utilities around the country, and keeping them informed of developments affecting the Administration's new power policy.

"We operate under the assumption that in a democracy it's not only a businessman's prerogative, but his duty, to keep informed on legislation, and to lobby for what he feels is right," Smith told CQ.

Smith and other utility executives believe that, generally speaking, the Administration has followed the "right course" in placing greater emphasis on private enterprise and local activity in power development. He says the major objective of utility legislative work should be to support a trend away from the public-power philosophy of previous administrations.

LOBBYING, MODERN STYLE

"Recent power votes in Congress have indicated how the chips are falling," Smith says. "The outlook for public power is darker today than in many recent years."

Intimates regard Smith as far different from old-time lobbyists, who relied largely on "button-holing." A visitor to his office in the Ring Building sees a quiet, greying, heavy-set man who, at a desk cluttered with buzzers and telephones, might easily be a top executive of a bank.

The amiability and candor of the 60-year-old Smith often ingratiate even those visitors who disagree with his philosophy. He will readily inform you that such tactics as buttonholing, back-slapping, office-haunting and ostentatious partying are "out of the window" as far as modern-day lobbying is concerned.

Smith's work might be compared to that of a football coach. He helps plan legislative strategy for NAEC's 98 member companies, and calls most of the Washington plays, to avoid duplication of legislative effort. With Smith advising them, utility executives come to Washington to testify and see their Congressmen, then return home. They are often briefed by the NAEC staff.

"We feel that local utility officials know their own Congressmen best," Smith said. "However, we frequently learn of developments faster than they do, and tip them off."

The nine registered lobbyists who aid Smith at NAEC specialize in fields such as rural electrification, atomic energy, Bonneville power -- and others of the dozens of subjects on which NAEC keeps members informed. They review bills, keep close track of what's happening on the Hill.

SUCCESS BY BOOTSTRAP

In a city where social gatherings are the rule, Smith seldom entertains or attends parties. He drinks little, is a cigar smoker.

Smith was born in Chicago, is largely self-educated, and achieved success "by the bootstrap method." His early business experience was gained in his teens, when he peddled eggs and bakery products. Having interrupted his schooling after the grades to go to work, Smith added to his education by enrolling in the Armour Institute night school, and by taking a correspondence course from the University of Chicago.

He early became interested in utilities, and by the time he was 30, was vice president and treasurer of the North American Light and Power Company. Somewhat later he went to New York to work briefly as an investment banker. He returned to Chicago and held various utility positions, including the presidency of the Middle West Corporation. He held this post until he joined NAEC.

Smith is said to be one of the Capitol's hardest-working lobbyists. He frequently keeps late office hours, and sets a fast pace for his staff. His major relaxations are golf and swimming.

CALLED "MASTER MIND"

Smith is a close friend of several leaders in the present Congress, and he occasionally goes to the Hill in person when important legislation comes up.

Smith's critics, mainly composed of public power advocates, picture him as "master mind" of the private utility "assault" on the nation's resources. On March 4, Citizens for TVA, Inc., which has launched what it calls a fight against proposals to turn TVA over to private power firms, said in a release: "The private power lobby is centered in the Washington office of a highly-paid lobbyist, Purcell L. Smith. This lobby spends about \$20 million yearly to mislead people about TVA through lobbying, costly advertising, expensive radio programs, and other means."

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Key: (R) = registrant. (E) = employer, client. (LI) = legislative interest. (PR) = previous registration. (S) = salary. (X) = expenses.

Two agents representing the interests of six large Canadian holding, manufacturing and mining companies were among 15 registrants filing March 2-8 under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

- (R) CHARLES N. FORD, 910 17th St., N.W., Washington, 6, D.C. (Lawyer.) Filed 3/5/54
- (E) Beauty and Barber Supply Institute, Inc., 19 West 44th St., New York 36, N.Y. (Trade Association.)
- (LI) Repeal of excise taxes on toilet preparations.
- (PR)Beauty and Barber Supply Institute, Inc. (1951).
- (S) \$3,600 yearly. (X) \$5.

- (R) JOSEPH A. MCALWAIN, 500 Main St., Deer Lodge, Mont. (Lawyer.) Filed 3/4/54
- (E) Montana Power Company, Butte, Montana.
- (LI) All legislation affecting Montana Power Company.
- (S) \$4,000 yearly. (X) \$2,000 yearly.

- (R) KENNETH WILLIAMSON, Washington Service Bureau, American Hospital Association, Mills Building, Washington, D.C. Filed 3/4/54
- (E) American Hospital Association, 18 East Division St., Chicago 10, Ill. (Trade Association.)
- (LI) Legislation affecting hospital facilities.
- (S) \$11,000 allocated for legislative work yearly.

- (R) GRAEME O'GERAN, 131 Orville Dr., Dewitt, N.Y. (Educator.) Filed 3/3/54.
- (E) Merchants National Bank and Trust Company of Syracuse, 216 South Warren St., Syracuse, N.Y.
- (LI) HR 6939 to discontinue the Postal Savings System.
- (X) \$500.

- (R) S. H. GRAVETT, 3743 Upton St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/3/54
- (LI) Supports HR 19, to provide annuities for certain persons who worked on the Panama Canal.
- (X) \$300.

- (R) NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR REPEAL OF TAXES ON TRANSPORTATION, c/o Donald G. Ward, Mathieson Building, Baltimore 3, Md. Filed 3/3/54
- (LI) Repeal of excise taxes on transportation.

- (R) JOEL BARLOW, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D.C. (Lawyer.) Filed 3/3/54
- (E) Hiram Walker - Gooderham & Worts Limited, Walkerville, Ontario; Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Windsor Station, Montreal, Quebec; Moore Corporation Limited, 330 University Ave., Toronto Ontario; Massey-Harris-Ferguson Limited, Toronto, 3, Ontario; Dome Mines Limited, South Porcupine, Ontario; Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited, 1430 Peel St., Montreal, Quebec.
- (LI) Legislation affecting dividend credits.
- (PR) Northwest Horticultural Council (1948), National Association of Mutual Savings Banks (1950), National Machine Tool Builders Association (1953), International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited (1954).

- (R) JOHN T. SAPIENZA, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D.C. (Lawyer.) Filed 3/3/54
- (E) (Same as Barlow Registration, above.)
- (LI) (Same as above.)
- (PR) National Association of Mutual Savings Banks (1950), International Nickel Company of Canada (1954).

- (R) OTTS D. STEINBACK, 2525 East 5th St., Charlotte, N.C., Filed 3/3/54.
- (E) Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees (AFL), 1015 Vine St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio.
- (LI) Legislation affecting Railroad Retirement Act.
- (PR) Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees (AFL) (1950-52-53).

- (R) OSCAR W. HOLSTE, 163 S. Benton St., Palatine, Ill. Filed 3/3/54
- (E) Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees (AFL), 1015 Vine St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio
- (LI) Legislation affecting Railroad Retirement Act.
- (PR) Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employees (AFL) (1947-48-50-52).

- (R) EDWIN MCALWAIN, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington 7, D.C. Filed 3/3/54
- (E) National Machine Tool Builders Association, 1025 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland 6, Ohio. (Trade association.)
- (LI) Legislation affecting machine tool industry.

- (R) DONALD S. DAWSON, 731 Washington Building, Washington 5, D.C. (Lawyer.) Filed 3/3/54.
- (E) Motor Carriers Leasing Conference, 4195 Central Ave., Detroit, Mich.
- (LI) HR 3203, to restrict ICC from exercising control over duration of motor vehicle leases.
- (S) \$208.33 monthly. (X) "Nominal."

- (R) J. AUSTIN LATIMER, 1420 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. (Lawyer.) Filed 3/3/54
- (E) National Association of Postmasters of the United States.
- (LI) Legislation affecting Association's members.
- (S) \$500 monthly for duration of Congress, thereafter \$200 monthly, overall limit is \$3,500.

- (R) JAMES CALDWELL, Neopit, Wis. (Official delegate of the Menominee Tribe.) Filed 3/3/54.
- (E) Menominee Tribe of Indians, Menominee Indian Agency, Keshena, Wis.
- (LI) Legislation relating to Indian tribes.
- (S) \$16 and \$9 daily when in Washington on business.

- (R) ALLIE M. FRECHETTE, Neopit, Wis. (Official delegate of the Menominee Tribe.) Filed 3/3/54
- (E) Same as Caldwell registration above.)
- (LI) (Same as above.)
- (PR) Menominee Tribe of Indians (1953).
- (S) (Same as above.)

COMMITTEE TESTIMONY

These representatives of national organizations were among those who testified before Congressional committees March 5-10. Subjects, date and committee or subcommittee are indicated in the listing below. For background information on organizations represented, see box in adjoining column.

SENATE

COFFEE INVESTIGATION. Mrs. Z. W. Schroeder, Mrs. C. E. Swanbeck, and Mrs. G. F. Loeks, General Federation of Women's Clubs, reported March 5 on Brazilian coffee situation. Committee on Banking and Currency, Special Subcommittee to Investigate Coffee Prices.

FARM PROGRAM. Homer L. Brinkley, executive vice president, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives March 9, presented factors in economic climate involving price supports. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

WOOL PRODUCTION. J. M. Jones, executive secretary, National Wool Growers Association, testified March 5 in favor of HR 7775, to encourage increased domestic output of wool for national security. Committee on Agriculture.

On same day: Homer L. Brinkley, speaking for James H. Lemmon, president of National Wool Marketing Corp. of Boston, recommended changes in bill. John Baker, assistant to president, National Farmers Union, favored bill, with revisions.

HOUSING. Boris Shiskin, secretary of housing committee, American Federation of Labor, March 8 urged broadening of Administration housing bill (HR 7839) to provide larger program. Ben Fischer and John Edelman, Congress of Industrial Organizations, made similar recommendations. Edward D. Hollander, national director, Americans for Democratic Action, proposed more liberal federal financing, and minority housing provisions. Oliver C. Winston, president, and John Seales of National Association of Housing and Redevelopment, testified.

March 9: Norman P. Mason, chairman of construction and civil development, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and John A. Reilly, American Bankers Association. Committee on Banking and Currency.

PESTICIDES. Lea S. Hitchner, National Agricultural Chemicals Association testified March 8 in favor of HR 7125, to provide along with other purposes, for classification of pesticide chemicals. Sodid H. Thomas Austern, general counsel, National Canners Association. Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

POSTAL SALARIES. William C. Doherty, president, National Association of Letter Carriers (AFL), March 8 and 9 favored a proposal to increase salaries of postal workers. George Meany, AFL president, took a similar stand March 9. Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

Organizations Represented

General Federation of Women's Clubs: A leading women's group, 822,823 individual members. Chapters in all states. Headquarters: Washington, D.C. President: Mrs. Oscar Ahlgren.

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives: Conference body of farmer co-op marketing, purchasing associations. Has 110 regional, state federations with more than 2.6 million individual members. Headquarters: Washington, D. C. President: Frank Hussey.

National Wool Growers Association: Major wool producers' group, 12 member state organizations in West. Headquarters: Salt Lake City, Utah. President: Ray W. Willoughby.

Congress of American Indians: About 30 tribal members, representing 80,000 people in various parts of nation. No state chapters. Headquarters: Washington, D. C. President: Joseph R. Garry.

Congress of Industrial Organizations: About 6 million members, councils in all states. Headquarters: Washington, D. C. President: Walter P. Reuther.

American Federation of Labor: Over 10 million members, councils in all states. Headquarters: Washington, D. C. President: George Meany.

National Canners Association: Represents 1,000 canning firms in 47 states. Works closely with state canning associations. Headquarters: Washington, D.C. President: E. E. Willkie.

National Agricultural Chemical Association: Represents 140 farm chemical manufacturing firms, in all states. Headquarters: Washington, D. C. President: Paul Mayfield.

Association of American Railroads: Works closely with state and regional railroad associations. Headquarters: Washington, D.C. President: William T. Faricy.

U.S. Chamber of Commerce: Over 3,000 organizational members. Chambers in all states. Headquarters: Washington, D. C. President: Richard L. Bowditch.

American Bankers Association: A major banking group. 16,500 members. Associations in all states. Headquarters: Washington, D. C. President: Everett D. Reese.

FOREIGN TRAVEL. Gregory B. Prince, general solicitor, Association of American Railroads, March 9, favored H J Res 350, to promote U.S. foreign policy by fostering international travel and exchange of persons. So did Miss Sally Butler, General Federation of Women's Clubs and Andrew J. Biemiller, AFL. Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy.

JOINT COMMITTEES

INDIAN AFFAIRS. Mrs. Helen Peterson, Congress of American Indians, testified March 5, in opposition to S 2749 and HR 7322, to provide for termination of federal supervision over property of Indians of California. Indian Affairs Subcommittees of Senate and House Committees On Interior and Insular Affairs.



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EXCISE TAX BILL

On an overwhelming 411-3 roll call, the House March 10 passed the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1954 (HR 8224) cutting federal excise taxes by \$912 million a year, effective April 1, 1954.

As it was sent to the Senate, the bill would reduce to 10 per cent all excise tax rates above that level. The table in the next column shows what changes would be effected by HR 8224.

The measure would also extend for one year existing excise tax rates on distilled spirits, beer, wine, cigarettes, gasoline, automobiles, parts and accessories, and diesel fuel for highway use. President Eisenhower had requested extension of these excise taxes which, under present law, are scheduled for reduction April 1, 1954. The extension would mean a \$1,077,000,000 revenue gain. (For details on extensions see CQ Weekly Report, p. 288.)

Leading off the March 10 debate, Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) of the House Ways and Means Committee said the measure would "expand consumer purchasing power...stimulate business and employment", and "promises the first general excise-tax reduction in over 20 years."

But Rep. Jere Cooper (D Tenn.) countered the bill actually was "an excise tax increase bill." He said that while it cuts excise taxes by \$912 million a year, it also increases excise taxes by \$1,077,000,000 by cancelling scheduled reductions. The net effect, he said, "will be an increase in excise tax revenues of \$165 million."

Reed offered a Committee amendment to extend present excise rates scheduled for reduction April 1, 1954, for only one year. When the House Ways and Means Committee reported the bill March 4 it recommended extending these excise tax rates indefinitely (CQ Weekly Report, p. 288). The House agreed to the amendment by voice vote.

Since the bill was brought to the floor under a closed rule, no amendments were in order except those offered at the direction of the Committee.

Prior to passage, however, Rep. John E. Lyle, Jr. (D Texas) moved to recommit the bill to the House Committee with instructions to include a provision to

Effect Of Excise Bill			
	EXCISE RATES		Reduction in Revenue (full year)
	Present law	HR 8224	
Retailers' excises:	Per cent	Per cent	Million dollars
Furs	20	10	20
Jewelry	20	10	100
Luggage	20	10	40
Toilet preparations	20	10	55
Total	---	---	215
Manufacturers' excises:			
Sporting goods	(15)	10	3
Mechanical pens, pencils, lighters	15	10	4
Electric light bulbs and tubes	20	10	20
Pistols and revolvers	11	10	(2)
Firearms, shells, and car- tridges	11	10	1
Cameras, lenses, and film	20	10	15
Total	---	---	43
Miscellaneous excises:			
Telephone, telegraph, radio, cable	(3)	10	235
Local telephone	15	10	125
Transportation of persons	15	10	95
Leases of safe deposit boxes	20	10	5
Admissions:			
General	(4)	20	175
Cabarets	20	10	
Club dues, initiation fees	20	10	19
Total	---	---	654
Grand total.	---	---	912

¹Under present law this rate is scheduled for reduction to 10 per cent on Apr. 1, 1954.

²Negligible.

³Telephone or radio-telephone messages, toll charges over 24 cents, 25 per cent; domestic telegraph, cable and radio dispatches, 15 per cent; international telegraph, cable and radio dispatches, 10 per cent; leased wire service, teletypewriter, or talking circuit special service, 25 per cent.

⁴Under present law a penalty tax of 50 per cent is imposed on sales by proprietors in excess of the established tax; this rate is not reduced.

eliminate any tax on admission tickets to sporting events, movies and other entertainments costing 50 cents or less.

The recommittal motion was rejected on a 200-213 roll-call vote. Two hundred and ten Republicans lined up solidly against the motion. The Democrats split 200 for, two against, recommittal. (For voting, see chart page 318)

Passage of the measure on a 411-3 roll call followed. The only House Members voting against approval of the bill were Reps. Lyle, Paul C. Jones (D Mo.), and Fred Marshall (D Minn.)

TURNOUT FOR VOTES

The two votes taken on the bill to reduce excise taxes (HR 8224) March 10 brought out the largest number of Congressmen to be recorded on any of the 10 House votes in 1954. On the vote to recommit (Rejected 200-213) only 21 members did not vote (The house speaker usually does not vote.) On final passage (411-3) all but 20 Members voted.

Previous high turnout in 1954 was on H J Res 355 the Mexican Farm Labor bill when a recommittal move failed on a 156-250 roll call. Only 28 Members did not answer the roll. In 1953, the largest vote was taken on election of the Speaker, 220 voting for Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) and 201 voting for Sam Rayburn (D Tex.).

STATE-JUSTICE-COMMERCE

The House March 5 passed by voice vote the State-Justice-Commerce Departments Appropriation bill (HR 8067) for fiscal 1955 with a money total of \$1,168,988,000. This was \$22 million more than the House Appropriations Committee recommended, but \$144,932,960 less than President Eisenhower requested. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 253-4)

As it was sent to the Senate, the bill carried the following appropriations for the three Departments and the U.S. Information Agency in fiscal 1955:

State Department	\$ 108,410,000
Justice Department	176,542,000
Commerce Department	808,222,000
U.S. Information Agency	75,814,000
Total	<u>\$1,168,988,000</u>

House debate on the bill began March 3, when an amendment to appropriate \$40 million instead of the \$23 million originally recommended by Committee for subsidy payments to air carriers was agreed to on a tentative 86-40 standing vote. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 283)

On March 4, Rep. John J. Rooney (D N.Y.), opposed to the \$17 million increase in airline subsidy funds, asked for a separate vote on the amendment. It was again agreed to on a 104-28 standing vote. The House March 5 again upheld the amendment on an 88-24 standing, and a 265-105 roll-call vote. (For voting, see chart, page 318)

Another amendment, adopted by voice vote March 4, upped the appropriation for forest highway construction from the \$10 million recommended by the House Appropriations Committee to \$15 million.

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

(March 3)

Cliff Clevenger (R Ohio) -- (For the Committee) Appropriate \$40 million, instead of the \$23 million originally recommended by the House Committee for subsidy payments to air carriers. Standing, 86-40. (Also agreed to March 4, standing 104-28; and March 5, standing, 88-24, and roll-call vote of 265-105).

(March 4)

Sam Coon (R Ore.) -- Provide \$15 million instead of recommended \$10 million for forest highway construction. Voice.

Lenor Sullivan (D Mo.) -- Earmark \$10,000 of appropriations in the bill for the Census Bureau for a study of the stocks of coffee on hand in the U.S. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

(March 3)

Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) -- Strike out \$567,000 for salaries and expenses of agricultural attaches in State Department foreign service posts. Voice.

Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) -- Appropriate \$600,000 instead of recommended \$450,000 for State Department representation allowances. Voice.

(March 4)

Fred E. Busbey (R Ill.) -- Provide \$55,814,000 for the U.S. Information Agency in lieu of \$75,814,000 recommended by Committee. Voice.

Louis C. Rabaut (D Mich.) -- Prohibit payment of salaries or wages to any officer or employee of the State Department's Bureau of Security and Consular Affairs who is not under the Hatch Act. Teller, 61-84.

Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) -- Increase by \$697,000 funds for the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Standing, 25-66.

Rees -- Strike out language permitting certain temporary employment without regard to the civil-service and classification laws. Voice.

John J. Rooney (D N.Y.) -- Delete provision banning use of funds for Justice Department prosecution of suits against water users on the Santa Margarita river in Southern California. Standing, 17-77

STATEHOOD

The Senate voted 46-43 March 11 to combine into one measure bills providing that Alaska and Hawaii can enter the Union on an equal footing with the other states. (For voting, see chart page 320; also, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 284.)

Into its second week on the Hawaiian statehood bill (S 49), the Senate accepted an amendment offered by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) to add the provisions of the Alaska bill (S 50) as Title II of S 49. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee had voted to merge the two measures Jan. 19, then reversed itself Jan. 27. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 130.)

The Hawaiian measure was reported to the Senate Jan. 27 and the Alaska bill Feb. 24 (CQ Weekly Report p. 254.) The House approved a bill (HR 3575) for Hawaiian statehood in 1953 (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 301). The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee approved an Alaskan statehood bill (HR 2982) in 1953.

Three Republicans -- John Marshall Butler (Md.), William Langer (N.D.) and George W. Malone (Nev.) -- joined 42 Democrats and Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) in support of the Anderson amendment. Two Democrats -- Spessard L. Holland (Fla.) and Russell B. Long (La.) joined 43 Republicans in opposition.

KNOWLAND OPPOSES MOVE

Majority leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.), in line with a recommendation by President Eisenhower, sought to keep the two measures separated. Knowland said that the Alaska measure soon would follow the Hawaiian bill as the Senate's pending business.

But Democratic supporters of statehood for the Northern Territory contended that joining the two measures would be the only way to get House action this year. The House bill (HR 2982) for Alaska has been before the Rules Committee for nine months.

Holland, who said he favored statehood for both territories but voted against the Anderson amendment, said 25 Democrats voted to recommit Alaska statehood legislation in 1952. (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 230, 295.) Most of these Holland said, planned to vote for the Anderson motion but had not changed their minds on Alaska. Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.), also supporting statehood for both said tying the two might threaten passage of both since opponents of one or the other might constitute a majority of the Senate.

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) said he would vote against Anderson even though he favored statehood for both territories. Capehart explained that he was "co-operating with my Administration."

ACT ON AMENDMENTS

Earlier on March 8, the Senate approved all committee amendments without debate. The amendments further defined the territory of the proposed new state of Hawaii as all of the area "now included in the Territory of Hawaii" except Palmyra Island, the Midway Islands, Johnston Island, Sand Island or Kingman Reef, would give the new state all her public lands at the time of admission and the rights to offshore resources as enumerated in the Submerged Lands Act of 1953 (tidelands).

S 49 also differs from the House-approved measure (HR 3575) in that it provides for two Members of the House of Representatives, elected at large, instead of one. (Both measures provide for two Senators.) The provision for two House Members from Hawaii would make total House membership 437 until the next re-apportionment, due in 1960. (Alaska would be entitled to one Representative, upping total House membership to 438.)

The amendments also spelled out the manner in which Hawaii should convene a Constitutional convention, elect delegates, and certify the results of the convention to the President, who would proclaim the Territory a state.

Chairman Hugh Butler (R Neb.) of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee read a letter from Hawaii's governor, Samuel Wilder King (R) denying charges by former governor Ingram M. Stainback (D) that the Hawaiian Communist movement has grown stronger since 1950. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 29, 46, 60.) Butler said King would not favor statehood if he thought there was "any merit" in Stainback's assertion.

PARTY PLATFORMS

March 9, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) said that both major party platforms in 1952 pledged immediate statehood for Hawaii. (The Democrats also asked for immediate statehood for Alaska; the Republicans asked for Alaska statehood under an "equitable enabling act.") (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 494, 501.)

Anderson told the Senate March 9 that the House Alaska bill has been "on the floor nine months before the House Rules Committee." Anderson read a 1950 statement by President Eisenhower asserting that "quick admission" of both Hawaii and Alaska would be in "conformity with the American way of life."

Holland asked Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) if the Democrats had not brought up the two bills separately when they were in power. Jackson said the situation was "entirely different" then "because we had assurances the President would sign both bills."

March 10 Chairman Butler took the floor again to charge the Democratic move for tying the two statehood bills together was "a political trick," and that the people of Hawaii would suffer. He said it was "obvious" that a vote against the Anderson amendment was "a vote in favor of Hawaiian statehood...If Hawaii is ready for statehood, she should have it. If Alaska is ready for statehood, she should have it... One should not be dragged back by the other."

Jackson and Anderson said the Anderson amendment would offer two avenues for House membership to vote on Alaskan statehood: Vote to accept the Senate amendment, settling the question immediately; if the House requested a conference, and the conferees rejected the Anderson amendment, then the House parliamentary situation would call for a preferential motion to recommit the bill to conference with instructions to include Alaskan statehood.

HIGHWAY AID

The House by voice vote March 8 passed and sent to the Senate the Administration's highway aid bill (HR 8127) authorizing unprecedented expenditure of \$1,750,000,000 for highways in fiscal 1956 and 1957.

The bill, sponsored by Rep. J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio), Chairman of the Roads Subcommittee of the Public Works Committee, would provide for distribution of the \$875 million annual authorization with \$600 million for federal-aid systems; \$200 million for interstate highways and \$75 million for roads in national forests, parks, parkways and Indian reservations. (For complete breakdown see CQ Weekly Report, p. 289)

The bill would make a number of changes in the present law. Under a new formula for matching federal and state funds for interstate highways, the federal government would contribute 60 per cent and the states 40 per cent. The funds would be apportioned among the states on a new basis--one-half in the ratio which the population of each state bears to the total population and one-half according to the present formula based on three factors, population, area, and miles of rural and star-route roads. It also would make the authorization of \$200 million for interstate highways contingent upon continuation of the two-cent-per-gallon tax on gasoline.

A survey by the Secretary of Commerce in cooperation with state highway departments is authorized to determine problems arising from relocation and reconstruction of public utility services, made necessary by highway improvements.

The bill also would give state highway departments more leeway in determining construction specifications and would permit states to transfer up to 25 per cent of allocations for one project to another project.

Debate in the house centered around the new provisions of the bill. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.) said the situation that the present gasoline tax be continued sets a "doubtful" precedent and urged that Congress delay action until it has the recommendations of the intergovernmental study commission on federal aid for roads.

Chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) said his Ways and Means Committee has included continuation of the two-cent tax in the excise tax bill and he approved the provision in the highway bill. McGregor, in defense of the provision, said the interstate highway program would not be possible unless the gasoline tax remains unchanged.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

John J. Dempsey (D N.M.) -- Increase the authorization for federal-aid systems to \$700 million and alter the allocation formula. Standing vote, 17-59.

Paul C. Jones (R Mo.) -- Prohibit use of funds for relocation, reconstruction or improvement of public utilities and to delete provision for study of the matter. Voice.

Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.) -- Retain present formula for allocating funds. Voice.

Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio) -- Substitute for Rogers amendment, providing for distribution of funds on basis of population only. Voice.

Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa) -- Eliminate provision making grants to states dependent on continuation of 2-cent gasoline tax. Teller, 80-93.

CCC LOAN AUTHORITY

The House March 5 passed and sent to the White House legislation to increase the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation from \$6,750,000,000 to \$8.5 billion. The House bill (HR 7339) was amended to conform with the Senate version (S 2714) and passed by voice vote. Subsequently, the Senate bill was adopted in lieu of the House bill, thus clearing the legislation for Presidential action.

Debate was on the House bill with most of the opposition centering around operation methods of CCC.

Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.) urged that the CCC be compelled to sell its obligations to the Treasury. "No one," he said, "who has handled these matters, thinks that it is sound policy to go to the banks of the country to finance an institution that is owned by the government of the United States and whose obligations are guaranteed both as to principal and interest by the United States Government."

Wright Patman (D Tex.) said that under the present law the CCC borrows money in the open market in competition with the Treasury thus forcing up interest rates.

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) pointed out that CCC has been borrowing money under the present system since 1934. He said proposed changes would "in practice, limit local banks from participation in the CCC loans."

A motion to recommit, offered by Abraham J. Müller (D N.Y.) was defeated by a 58-180 standing vote.

The Senate passed its version of the measure March 3. (CQ Weekly Report p. 284)

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.) -- Require the Treasury Department to appraise CCC inventories on the basis of actual cost and provide restoration of capital impairment by direct appropriation rather than by note cancellation. Voice vote. (This amendment brought HR 7339 into conformity with the Senate bill.)

Committee amendment to make the bill effective immediately. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Brent Spence (D Ky.) require CCC to sell its obligations to the Treasury. Standing, 48-89.

Wright Patman (D Tex.) -- Limit interest rates paid by CCC in open market. Standing, 73-109.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

The House March 9 passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 8149; H Rept. 1268) to authorize a three-year program of federal grants, totaling \$182 million, for construction of public and other non-profit medical facilities. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 289.)

The bill would carry out portions of President Eisenhower's health program. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 108)

PROVISIONS

HR 8149 would:

Authorize federal grants in each of the next three fiscal years of \$20 million for hospitals for the chronically ill, \$10 million for nursing homes, \$20 million for diagnostic or treatment facilities, and \$10 million for rehabilitation facilities

Authorize \$2 million in federal grants to states for surveys prior to construction

Establish formulas for allotment of funds

Prescribe regulations and standards for facilities eligible for grants.

The bill would expand the Hill-Burton Hospital Survey and Construction Act of 1946. It would be titled the Medical Facilities Survey and Construction Act of 1954.

An amendment by Rep. Fred E. Busbey (R Ill.) to delete \$180 million of the \$182 million in authorizations -- leaving only the grants for surveys -- was rejected by voice vote. Busbey contended that the special grants were unnecessary, and that the purposes of the bill could be accomplished by changing language in the Hill-Burton Act.

Rep. Oren Harris (D Ark.) and other Democrats criticized the Administration for reducing budget requests to one-third of the existing \$150 million authorization under the Hill-Burton Act, and then telling the nation "they are going to do great things for them in the field of public health," through such bills as HR 8149.

AMENDMENT AGREED TO

Dwight L. Rogers (D Fla.) -- Permit grants to facilities supervised by state-licensed osteopaths. Voice.

AMENDMENT REJECTED

Fred E. Busbey (R Ill.) -- Delete authorizations for \$180 million in grants for construction of medical facilities. Voice.

AIR FORCE ACADEMY

The Senate March 8 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 5337) to provide for the establishment of a United States Air Force Academy. The house passed the measure Jan. 21 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 86). Five amendments, recommended by the Senate Armed Services Committee Feb. 25 (CQ Weekly Report, p. 254), were adopted by voice vote. Also agreed to was a floor amendment by Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.).

AMENDMENT AGREED TO

Spessard L. Holland (D Fla.) -- Limit the number of candidates to be nominated annually to 10 each for every senator and representative.

Following passage, the bill was sent to the House Armed Services Committee. After a brief closed hearing, Chairman Dewey Short (R Mo.) said the Committee objected to the Senate amendment specifying that 12.5 per cent of the graduates of all three academies could transfer to any other service. Short said he would ask the House to refer the measure to a Senate-House conference on the amendment.

SOIL CONSERVATION

The House March 11 approved and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 6788) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Soil Conservation Service, to cooperate with states and localities in planning and executing works of improvement for soil and water conservation. The measure was agreed to on voice vote, after adoption of two amendments.

The authorization program, for which funds must be voted later, calls for such sums "as are necessary." The federal government would assume such part of the cost of any works agreed upon as the Secretary "shall determine to be equitable" in consideration of the "anticipated benefits."

The program would be an extension of a project undertaken in 1953 with an initial expenditure of \$5 million. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 119, 132.)

The Roll-Call Votes

Tax and statehood questions were top issues involved in roll-call votes taken March 5-11. The four votes taken during this period are charted on the three pages which follow.

The Senate March 11 voted 46-43 to combine the Hawaii and Alaska statehood bills (see story, p. 314, vote chart, p. 320.) Supporters said the move was necessary to assure House action on the Alaska bill. Opponents said it was intended to block admission by massing all those opposed to statehood for either Territory against the combination bill.

The House March 10 rejected, 200-213, an effort to bar taxes on admissions of less than 50 cents (see vote chart, pp. 318-19; story, p. 313). It then passed the excise reduction bill on a 411-3 roll call.

In the only other roll call during this period, the House March 5 by a vote of 265-105 agreed to increase from \$23 million to \$40 million funds for subsidy payments to air carriers (see story, p. 314).

AMENDMENTS AGREED TO

H. Carl Andersen (R Minn.) -- Have such sums as are voted remain available "until expended." Voice.

W. R. Poage (D Tex.) -- Require Congressional approval for plans. Voice.

ALIEN PROPERTY

The Senate March 10 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a bill (S 2231) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act relating to debt claims.

The measure would disallow debt claims against property vested in the Alien Property Custodian or his successor, the Attorney General, if asserted against any foreign country unless based upon wage and salary claims, debts due the United States, or debts due for services rendered or goods delivered.

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate March 9 confirmed the nomination of Arnold R. Baar of Illinois as judge, U.S. Tax Court.

COMMITTEE APPROVALS

Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee approved March 11 the President's nominations of J. Ernest Wilkins of Illinois to be Assistant Secretary of Labor.

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower has nominated:

Robert B. Anderson of Texas, Deputy Secretary of Defense, March 9

Charles Sparks Thomas of California, Secretary of the Navy, March 11.

House Votes: Appropriations, Taxes

8. State-Justice-Commerce Appropriation for fiscal 1955 (HR 8067). Provide \$1,146,988,000 for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce. (House increased amount to \$1,168,988,000). CLEVINGER (R Ohio) amendment to increase from \$23 million to \$40 million funds for subsidy payments to air carriers. Agreed to, 265-105, March 5. (See story, p. 314).
9. Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1954. (HR 8224). Reduce federal excise taxes by \$912 million effective April 1,

1954, and extend for another year, at present rates, certain excise taxes due to be reduced April 1, 1954. LYLE (D Tex.) motion to recommit bill with instructions to insert provision providing that no tax shall be imposed on amount paid for admission, if the amount is 50 cents or less. Rejected, 200-213, March 10. (See story, p. 313).

10. Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1954. (HR 8224). Passage of bill. Passed, 411-3, March 10.

	TOTAL	8	9	10	REPUBLICAN	8	9	10	DEMOCRAT	8	9	10					
		YEAS	265	200	411	YEAS	168	0	211	YEAS	96	200	199				
		NAYS	105	213	3	NAYS	22	210	0	NAYS	83	2	3				
8 9 10																	
ALABAMA		5 Patterson (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Halleck (R)	Y	N	Y	12 McCormack (D)	Y	Y	Y				
3 Andrews (D)	Y	Y	Y	AL Sadiak (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Harden (R)	Y	N	Y	9 Nicholson (R)	Y	N	Y		
9 Battle (D)	? ✓	?	2 Beely-Brown (R)	? N Y	10 Harvey (R)	Y	N	Y	11 O'Neill (D)	N	Y	Y	3 Philbin (D)	N	Y	Y	
1 Boykin (D)	Y	N	Y	AL Warburton (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Merrill (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Rogers (R)	Y	N	Y		
7 Elliott (D)	✓	Y	Y	9 Wilson (R)	Y	N	Y	9 Wiglesworth (R)	Y	N	Y	13 Wiglesworth (R)	Y	N	Y		
2 Grant (D)	Y	Y	Y	FLORIDA				IOWA				MICHIGAN					
8 Jones (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Bennett (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Cunningham (R)	Y	N	Y	12 Bennett (R)	Y	N	Y		
5 Rains (D)	✓	?	?	1 Campbell (D)	X	Y	Y	6 Dilliver (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Bentley (R)	? X	?			
4 Roberts (D)	? ✓	?	7 Haley (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Gross (R)	N	N	Y	10 Cederberg (R)	Y	N	Y			
6 Selden (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Herlong (D)	X	Y	Y	8 Hoeven (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Clardy (R)	? X	?			
ARIZONA		4 Lantaff (D)	X	Y	Y	7 Jensen (R)	? ?	?	18 Dondero (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Ford (R)	X	N	Y	
2 Patten (D)	✓	Y	Y	8 Matthews (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 LeCompte (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Hoffman (R)	Y	N	Y		
1 Rhodes (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Rogers (D)	N	Y	Y	1 Martin (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Talle (R)	Y	N	Y		
ARKANSAS		3 Sikes (D)	N	Y	Y	11 Knox (R)	?	N	Y	11 Knox (R)	?	N	Y	KANSAS			
1 Gathings (D)	Y	Y	Y	GEORGIA				3 George (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Meader (R)	Y	N	Y		
4 Harris (D)	Y	Y	Y	10 Brown (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Hope (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Shafer (R)	Y	N	Y		
5 Hays (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Camp (D)	✓	Y	Y	1 Miller (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 Thompson (R)	Y	N	Y		
2 Mills (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Pilcher (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Rees (R)	N	N	Y	7 Wolcott (R)	Y	N	Y		
6 Norrell (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Davis (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Scrivner (R)	Y	N	Y	Detroit—Wayne County					
3 Trimble (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Forrester (D)	✓	?	?	6 Smith (R)	Y	N	Y	15 Dingell (D)	X	Y	Y		
CALIFORNIA		9 Landrum (D)	Y	Y	Y	3	1 Machrowicz (D)	N	Y	Y	16 Lesinski (D)	N	Y	Y			
7 Allen (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Lanham (D)	?	Y	Y	4 Chell (D)	?	?	?	17 Oakman (R)	Y	N	Y		
13 Bramblett (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Preston (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Golden (R)	Y	N	Y	13 O'Brien (D)	Y	Y	Y		
6 Condon (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Vinson (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Gregory (D)	N	Y	Y	14 Rabaut (D)	N	Y	Y		
2 Engle (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 Wheeler (D)	Y	Y	Y	7 Perkins (D)	N	Y	Y	MINNESOTA					
10 Gubser (R)	Y	N	Y	19 Chipperfield (R)	N	N	Y	3 Robison (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Andersen (R)	Y	N	Y		
14 Hagen (D)	N	Y	Y	2 Budge (R)	N	N	Y	5 Spence (D)	N	Y	Y	2 Andrensen (R)	Y	N	Y		
12 Hunter (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Pfohl (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Watts (D)	N	Y	Y	8 Blatnik (D)	Y	Y	Y		
11 Johnson (R)	Y	N	Y	ILLINOIS				2 Natcher (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 Hagen (R)	?	N	Y		
4 Mailliard (R)	Y	N	Y	16 Allen (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Boggs (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Judd (R)	✓	N	Y		
8 Miller (D)	Y	Y	Y	17 Arends (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Brooks (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Marshall (D)	N	Y	Y		
3 Moss (D)	Y	Y	Y	25 Bishop (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Hebert (D)	Y	✓	?	4 McCarthy (D)	Y	Y	Y		
29 Phillips (R)	Y	N	Y	19 Chipperfield (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Long (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 O'Hara (R)	Y	N	Y		
1 Scudder (R)	Y	N	Y	21 Mack (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Morrison (D)	✓	Y	Y	3 Wier (D)	N	Y	Y		
5 Shelley (D)	Y	Y	Y	15 Mason (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Passman (D)	Y	Y	Y	MISSISSIPPI					
27 Sheppard (D)	Y	Y	Y	24 Price (D)	N	Y	Y	7 Thompson (D)	Y	Y	Y	1 Abernethy (D)	Y	Y	Y		
28 Utt (R)	Y	N	Y	14 Reed (R)	?	N	Y	3 Willis (D)	Y	Y	Y	6 Colmer (D)	N	Y	Y		
30 Wilson (R)	Y	N	Y	20 Simpson (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Whitten (D)	Y	Y	Y	3 Smith (D)	Y	Y	Y		
9 Younger (R)	Y	N	Y	22 Springer (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Williams (D)	Y	Y	Y		
Los Angeles County		18 Velde (R)	N	N	"	3 McIntire (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Winstead (D)	N	Y	Y	MISSOURI			
23 Doyle (D)	N	Y	Y	23 Vursell (R)	Y	N		1 Hale (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Bolling (D)	Y	Y	Y		
21 Hiestand (R)	Y	N	Y	Chicago—Cook County				3 Mcintire (R)	Y	N	Y	9 Cannon (D)	Y	Y	Y		
25 Hillings (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Busby (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Nelson (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Fallon (D)	?	?	?		
20 Hinshaw (R)	Y	N	Y	13 Church (R)	Y	N	Y	MARYLAND				8 Carnahan (D)	Y	Y	Y		
19 Holtfield (D)	X	?	?	1 Dawson (D)	X	Y	Y	2 Friedel (D)	N	Y	Y	6 Cole (R)	Y	N	Y		
22 Holt (R)	Y	N	Y	8 Gordon (D)	N	Y	Y	3 Garmatz (D)	N	Y	Y	2 Curtiss (R)	Y	N	Y		
16 Hosmer (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Hoffman (R)	✓	N	Y	6 Hyde (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Hileelson (R)	Y	N	Y		
16 Jackson (R)	N	N	Y	12 Jonas (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Miller (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Jones (D)	Y	Y	N		
17 King (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Kluczynski (D)	N	Y	Y	5 Small (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Karsten (D)	N	Y	Y		
15 McDonough (R)	Y	N	Y	4 McVey (R)	Y	N	Y	MASSACHUSETTS				11 Moulder (D)	Y	X	Y		
24 Lipscomb (R)	Y	N	Y	6 O'Brien (D)	N	✓	?	6 Bates (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Short (R)	X	N	Y		
26 Yorty (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 O'Hara (D)	N	Y	Y	2 Boland (D)	N	Y	Y	3 Sullivan (D)	N	Y	Y		
COLORADO		11 Sheehan (R)	Y	N	Y	10 Curtis (R)	Y	N	Y	MONTANA							
4 Aspinall (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 Yates (D)	N	Y	Y	4 Donohue (D)	N	Y	Y	2 D'Ewart (R)	Y	?	Y		
3 Chenoweth (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Bowler (D)	X	Y	Y	8 Goodwin (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Metcalf (D)	Y	Y	Y		
2 Hill (R)	Y	N	Y	INDIANA				1 Heselton (R)	N	N	Y	NEBRASKA					
1 Rogers (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Adair (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Lane (D)	N	Y	Y	1 Curtis (R)	Y	N	Y		
CONNECTICUT		5 Beamer (R)	X	N	Y	14 Mai-in (R)	-	-	3 Harrison (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Harrison (R)	Y	N	Y	
3 Creteilia (R)	N	N	Y	7 Bray (R)	Y	N	Y										
1 Dodd (D)	N	Y	Y	11 Brownson (R)	Y	N	Y										
4 Morano (R)	?	N	Y	3 Crumpacker (R)	Y	N	Y										

RECORD VOTES**DECLARED STANDS**

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

RECORD VOTES**NOT RECORDED:****NOT ELIGIBLE:****DECLARED STANDS**

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

— Not a Member when this vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker--eligible but usually does not vote.)

	8	9	10		8	9	10		8	9	10
2 Hruska (R)	[Y]	N	Y	10 Kelly (D)	[N]	Y	Y	PENNSYLVANIA	21 Fisher (D)	Y	Y
4 Miller (R)	[Y]	N	Y	9 Keogh (D)	X	Y	Y	11 Bonin (R)	V	N	Y
NEVADA				19 Klein (D)	X	Y	Y	30 Buchanan (D)	N	Y	Y
AL Young (R)	[Y]	N	Y	4 Latham (R)	Y	N	Y	17 Bush (R)	Y	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE				13 Multer (D)	N	Y	Y	10 Carrigg (R)	Y	N	Y
2 Cotton (R)	[Y]	N	Y	16 Powell (D)	N	Y	Y	29 Corbett (R)	Y	N	Y
1 Merrow (R)	[Y]	N	Y	15 Ray (R)	Y	N	Y	9 Dague (R)	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY				14 Rooney (D)	N	Y	Y	28 Eberhardt (D)	N	Y	Y
11 Addonizio (D)	N	Y	Y	20 Roosevelt (D)	N	Y	Y	12 Fenton (R)	Y	N	Y
3 Auchincloss (R)	[Y]	N	Y	27 Fulton (R)	Y	N	Y	27 Fulton (R)	Y	N	Y
8 Canfield (R)	N	N	Y	9 Alexander (D)	N	Y	Y	23 Gavin (R)	Y	N	Y
6 Williams (D)	?	Y	Y	3 Barden (D)	N	Y	Y	25 Graham (R)	Y	N	Y
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	[Y]	N	Y	1 Bonner (D)	N	Y	Y	7 James (R)	✓	N	Y
2 Hand (R)	[Y]	N	Y	7 Carlyle (D)	N	Y	Y	24 Kearns (R)	✓	N	Y
14 Hart (D)	X	Y	Y	5 Chatham (D)	?	N	Y	21 Kelley (D)	N	Y	Y
4 Howell (D)	Y	Y	Y	4 Cooley (D)	Y	Y	Y	8 King (R)	?	N	Y
12 Kean (R)	N	N	Y	8 Deane (D)	Y	Y	Y	13 McConnell (R)	Y	N	Y
9 Osmers (R)	[Y]	N	Y	6 Durham (D)	Y	Y	Y	26 Morgan (D)	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino (D)	N	Y	Y	2 Fountain (D)	N	Y	Y	16 Mumma (R)	✓	N	Y
13 Steinski (D)	[X]	Y	Y	10 Jonas (R)	N	N	Y	14 Rhodes (D)	N	Y	Y
7 Widnall (R)	N	N	Y	11 Jones (D)	N	Y	Y	22 Saylor (R)	Y	N	Y
1 Wolverton (R)	[Y]	N	Y	12 Shuford (D)	N	Y	Y	18 Simpson (R)	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO				NORTH DAKOTA				19 Stauffer (R)	Y	N	Y
AL Dempsey (D)	[Y]	Y	Y	AL Burdick (R)	Y	?	?	15 Walter (D)	Y	Y	Y
AL Fernandez (D)	[Y]	Y	Y	AL Krueger (R)	?	X	?	Philadelphia			
NEW YORK				OHIO				1 Barrett (D)	N	Y	Y
3 Becker (R)	[Y]	N	Y	14 Ayres (R)	✓	N	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	N	Y	Y
37 Cole (R)	[Y]	N	Y	23 Bender (R)	?	N	Y	3 Byrne (D)	N	Y	Y
2 Derouian (R)	[Y]	N	Y	8 Betts (R)	Y	N	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	X	Y	Y
26 Gamble (R)	?	N	Y	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Grahan (D)	N	Y	Y
27 Gwynn (R)	✓	N	Y	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Green (D)	X	Y	Y
32 Kearney (R)	?	N	Y	16 Bow (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Scott (R)	Y	N	Y
38 Keating (R)	N	N	Y	7 Brown (R)	Y	N	Y	RHODE ISLAND			
33 Kilburn (R)	[Y]	N	Y	5 Clevenger (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Barrett (D)	N	Y	Y
40 Miller (R)	?	N	Y	21 Crosser (D)	N	Y	Y	3 Byrne (D)	N	Y	Y
30 O'Brien (D)	[Y]	Y	Y	20 Feighan (D)	N	Y	Y	4 Chudoff (D)	X	Y	Y
39 Ostertag (R)	[Y]	N	Y	18 Hays (D)	N	Y	Y	2 Grahan (D)	N	Y	Y
42 Pillion (R)	?	N	Y	2 Hess (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Green (D)	X	Y	Y
41 Radwan (R)	[Y]	N	Y	10 Jenkins (R)	Y	N	Y	6 Scott (R)	Y	N	Y
43 Reed (R)	[Y]	N	Y	19 Kirwan (D)	N	Y	Y	RHODE ISLAND			
35 Riehlmman (R)	[Y]	N	Y	4 McCulloch (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Fogarty (D)	N	Y	Y
28 St. George (R)	[Y]	N	Y	17 McGregor (R)	Y	N	Y	1 Forand (D)	N	Y	Y
36 Taber (R)	[Y]	N	Y	6 Polk (D)	N	Y	Y	SOUTH CAROLINA			
31 Taylor (R)	✓	N	Y	9 Reams (I)	Y	N	Y	4 Ashmore (D)	N	Y	Y
1 Wainwright (R)	[Y]	N	Y	3 Schenck (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Dorn (D)	?	Y	Y
29 Wharton (R)	[Y]	N	Y	1 Scherer (R)	Y	N	Y	6 McMillan (D)	N	Y	Y
34 Williams (R)	[Y]	N	Y	15 Secrest (D)	Y	Y	Y	5 Richards (D)	Y	Y	Y
New York City				12 Voris (R)	Y	N	Y	2 Riley (D)	?	Y	Y
5 Bosch (R)	[Y]	N	Y	13 Weichel (R)	?	X	?	1 Rivers (D)	?	?	?
24 Buckley (D)	X	Y	Y	OKLAHOMA				SOUTH DAKOTA			
11 Celler (D)	X	Y	Y	3 Albert (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Berry (R)	Y	N	Y
17 Couder (R)	✓	N	Y	1 Belcher (R)	Y	X	?	1 Lovre (R)	Y	N	Y
7 Delaney (D)	N	N	Y	2 Edmondson (D)	Y	Y	Y	TENNESSEE			
23 Dollinger (D)	N	Y	Y	5 Jarman (D)	Y	Y	Y	2 Baker (R)	Y	N	Y
18 Donovan (D)	[Y]	Y	Y	4 Steed (D)	N	Y	Y	8 Cooper (D)	Y	Y	Y
12 Dorn (R)	N	N	Y	6 Wickersham (D)	Y	Y	Y	9 Davis (D)	?	?	?
22 Fine (D)	X	Y	Y	OREGON				4 Evans (D)	Y	Y	Y
25 Fino (R)	✓	N	Y	3 Angel (R)	Y	N	Y	3 Frazier (D)	Y	Y	Y
8 Heller (D)	N	Y	Y	2 Coon (R)	Y	N	Y	7 Murray (D)	N	Y	Y
6 Holtzman (D)	N	Y	Y	4 Ellsworth (R)	Y	N	Y	5 Priest (D)	Y	Y	Y
21 Javits (R)	N	N	Y	1 Norblad (R)	N	N	Y	1 Reece (R)	Y	N	Y

Senate Vote: Statehood

21. Statehood for Hawaii (S 49). Enable the people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and to be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states. ANDERSON (D N.M.) amendment to add a new title (II) granting statehood to Alaska. Agreed to, 46-43, March 11. (See story, p. 314).

RECORD VOTES

DECLARED STANDS

FOR: Y (yea) ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

AGAINST: N (nay) X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

NOT RECORDED: ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer CQ Poll.

NOT ELIGIBLE: — Not a Member when this vote was taken.

TOTAL VOTE	21		REPUBLICANS		21		DEMOCRATS		21	
	YEAS	NAYS	YEAS	NAYS	YEAS	NAYS	YEAS	NAYS	YEAS	NAYS
	46	43			3	41			42	2

	21		21		21		21		21		
ALABAMA		IOWA		NEBRASKA		RHODE ISLAND		SOUTH CAROLINA		SOUTH DAKOTA	
Hill (D)	Y	Gillette (D)	Y	Butler (R)	N	Green (D)	✓	Johnston (D)	Y	Case (R)	N
Sparkman (D)	Y	Hickenlooper (R)	X	Griswold (R)	N	Pastore (D)	✓	Maybank (D)	Y	Mundt (R)	N
ARIZONA		KANSAS		NEVADA		NEW HAMPSHIRE		NEW JERSEY		TENNESSEE	
Goldwater (R)	N	Carlson (R)	N	Malone (R)	Y	Bridges (R)	N	Gore (D)	Y	Daniel (D)	Y
Hayden (D)	Y	Schoeppel (R)	N	McCarran (D)	✓	Upton (R)	N	Kefauver (D)	Y	Johnson (D)	Y
ARKANSAS		KENTUCKY		NEW MEXICO		NEW YORK		UTAH		VERMONT	
Fulbright (D)	Y	Clements (D)	Y	Anderson (D)	X	Ives (R)	N	Bennett (R)	N	Aiken (R)	N
McClellan (D)	Y	Cooper (R)	N	Smith (R)	N	Lehman (D)	Y	Watkins (R)	N	Flanders (R)	N
CALIFORNIA		LOUISIANA		NEW YORK		NORTH CAROLINA		WISCONSIN		WEST VIRGINIA	
Knowland (R)	N	Ellender (D)	Y	Hoey (D)	Y	Langer (R)	Y	Byrd (D)	Y	Kilgore (D)	Y
Kuchel (R)	N	Long (D)	N	Lennon (D)	Y	Young (R)	N	Robertson (D)	Y	Neely (D)	Y
COLORADO		MAINE		MISSISSIPPI		MISSOURI		OREGON		PENNSYLVANIA	
Johnson (D)	Y	Payne (R)	X	Ferguson (R)	N	Kerr (D)	Y	Bricker (R)	N	McCarthy (R)	N
Millikin (R)	N	Smith (R)	N	Potter (R)	N	Monroney (D)	Y	Burke (D)	Y	Wiley (R)	N
CONNECTICUT		MARYLAND		OKLAHOMA		OHIO		PENNSYLVANIA		WYOMING	
Bush (R)	N	Beall (R)	N	Humphrey (D)	✓	Cordon (R)	N	Duff (R)	N	Barrett (R)	N
Purtell (R)	N	Butler (R)	Y	Thye (R)	N	Morse (I)	Y	Martin (R)	N	Hunt (D)	Y
DELAWARE		MASSACHUSETTS		OKLAHOMA		OHIO		OREGON		PENNSYLVANIA	
Frear (D)	Y	Kennedy (D)	Y	Kerr (D)	Y	Bricker (R)	N	Bricker (R)	Y	McCarthy (R)	N
Williams (R)	N	Saltonstall (R)	N	Stennis (D)	Y	Burke (D)	Y	Young (R)	N	Wiley (R)	N
FLORIDA		MICHIGAN		MISSOURI		OHIO		OREGON		PENNSYLVANIA	
Holland (D)	N	Ferguson (R)	N	Potter (R)	N	Monroney (D)	Y	Bricker (R)	Y	McCarthy (R)	N
Smathers (D)	Y	Young (R)	N	Humphrey (D)	✓	Cordon (R)	N	Young (R)	N	Wiley (R)	N
GEORGIA		MINNESOTA		MISSISSIPPI		OKLAHOMA		OREGON		PENNSYLVANIA	
George (D)	Y	Humphrey (D)	✓	Thye (R)	N	Kerr (D)	Y	Bricker (R)	Y	McCarthy (R)	N
Russell (D)	Y	Thye (R)	N	Stennis (D)	Y	Monroney (D)	Y	Burke (D)	Y	Wiley (R)	N
IDAHO		MISSOURI		MISSISSIPPI		OKLAHOMA		OREGON		PENNSYLVANIA	
Dworshak (R)	N	Eastland (D)	Y	Humphrey (D)	✓	Kerr (D)	Y	Bricker (R)	Y	McCarthy (R)	N
Welker (R)	N	Stennis (D)	Y	Thye (R)	N	Monroney (D)	Y	Burke (D)	Y	Wiley (R)	N
ILLINOIS		MISSOURI		MISSISSIPPI		OKLAHOMA		OREGON		PENNSYLVANIA	
Dirksen (R)	N	Hennings (D)	Y	Thye (R)	N	Kerr (D)	Y	Bricker (R)	Y	McCarthy (R)	N
Douglas (D)	Y	Symington (D)	Y	Stennis (D)	Y	Monroney (D)	Y	Burke (D)	Y	Wiley (R)	N
INDIANA		MONTANA		MISSISSIPPI		OKLAHOMA		OREGON		PENNSYLVANIA	
Capehart (R)	N	Mansfield (D)	Y	Thye (R)	N	Kerr (D)	Y	Bricker (R)	Y	McCarthy (R)	N
Jenner (R)	X	Murray (D)	Y	Stennis (D)	Y	Monroney (D)	Y	Burke (D)	Y	Wiley (R)	N



(MARCH 5 - 11)

committee roundup

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Tax Revision

The House Ways and Means Committee March 9 favorably reported a bill, "The Internal Revenue Code of 1954," (HR 8300; H Rept. 1337) to overhaul the nation's tax structure and cut taxes for consumers and business by \$1,397,000,000 in fiscal 1955. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 173, 288.)

Committee chairman Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) March 9 called the 875-page tax bill "the most monumental piece of legislation ever attempted by the Congress." He said its "passage will lead to increased employment and a higher standard of living."

The Democratic members of the Committee, however, filed a minority report saying the bill calls for "the wrong kind of tax relief at the wrong time." They said the bill would provide a "mere pittance of relief to the average taxpayer and substantial relief to larger businesses....."

The House Rules Committee March 11 reported the bill to the floor under a closed rule. This means the bill could be amended only if it was recommitted or the Ways and Means Committee agreed to the amendment. Debate on the bill is scheduled for March 17 and 18.

Here are the major provisions, divided into "Business" and "Individuals." Items with asterisks represent tax revisions along the lines proposed by President Eisenhower (CQ Weekly Report, p. 205).

BUSINESS

***Corporation Income** -- Extend for one year present maximum 52 per cent tax -- 30 per cent normal tax plus 22 per cent surtax on income above \$25,000 -- on corporation income. The normal tax is scheduled, under present law, to drop to 25 per cent on April 1, 1954. No change is slated in the surtax.

***Operating Losses** -- Allow a two-year (instead of one year) carryback of net operating losses of business, thereby extending the period over which business losses may be absorbed to eight years.

***Depreciation** -- In lieu of the "straightline" method of tax deduction for wear and tear of plant and equipment, under which the annual deduction is figured by spreading the cost of the property evenly over its estimated useful life, permit firms to use among other systems, the "decreasing balance" method. Under this system, about two-thirds of the cost would be depreciated in the first half of the useful life of the asset, compared to half the cost under the straight line method.

***Corporation Returns** -- Require corporations with a tax bill of more than \$50,000 to make advance estimates of their income and pay five per cent of their 1955 tax bill in September and another five per cent in December, 1955. The remainder would be paid the following March and June. The advance tax payments would increase by five per cent each year until they reached 25 per cent.

***Foreign Earnings** -- Provide a 14 per cent lower tax rate on income earned by U.S. corporations in business activities overseas.

Municipal Bonds -- Bar firms leasing facilities built with money from state and local tax-exempt bond issues from taking tax deductions for rents and other payments to the municipalities. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 91, 185)

***Penalties** -- Shift the burden of proof from the taxpayer to the government in determining whether a company has accumulated "unreasonable" profits. At present, a penalty tax of from 27.5 to 38.5 per cent is levied on firms that pile up profits which are beyond their business needs, instead of distributing them as dividends.

Depletion -- Continue most present rates of percentage depletion deductions for certain natural resources; raise slate from five per cent to 15 per cent class, and place peat and mollusk shells in five per cent group.

***Research** -- Permit firms to make tax deductions for research and experiment spending either in the year incurred or over a five-year period or longer. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 164)

Tobacco & Liquor -- Allow firms making alcoholic beverages or tobacco products to pay the federal excise tax on them by returns filed after removal of the product from bond, instead of by purchasing tax stamps in advance of withdrawal. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 221)

Losses -- Exempt losses of business enterprises from drought or unproductive oil, gas or mining explorations in determining for tax purposes whether their annual loss has exceeded \$50,000.

INDIVIDUALS

***Dividends** -- As relief from "double taxation" of corporation profits distributed as dividends, which are taxed both as corporate earnings and individual income (of stockholders): (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 60, 253)

Allow an individual to exclude from taxable gross income up to \$50 of dividend income received in a taxable year ending after July 31, 1954, and before Aug. 1, 1955. Allow \$100 dividend income exclusion in subsequent taxable years.

Permit the individual stockholder to take a tax credit on remaining taxable dividend income. He could take five per cent of taxable dividend income (above the exclusion) received after July 31, 1954, and subtract the resulting amount from his total tax bill. The tax credit would go up to 10 per cent of dividend income received after July 31, 1955.

***Medical Expenses** -- Allow medical expenses in excess of three per cent of adjusted gross income (instead of present five per cent) to be deducted for tax purposes; increase the maximum medical expense deduction from \$2,500 to \$5,000 -- or where a joint return is being filed, from \$5,000 to \$10,000; limit inclusion of outlays for drugs and medicines in "medical expenses" to amount they exceed one per cent adjusted gross income.

***Filing Date** -- Move up from March 15 to April 15 the date for filing individual income tax returns.

Retirement -- Exempt from taxes \$1,200 of annual retirement income (including pensions, annuities, rents, interest and dividends) of persons over 65 years who have earned at least \$600 a year in each of any 10 years prior to the taxable year. Retired persons could earn up to \$900 a year, but earnings above that, dollar for dollar, would reduce the \$1,200 exclusion. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 221)

***Household Heads** -- Extend to single, widowed, divorced or legally separated persons supporting at least one son, daughter, mother, father or other close relative, the same income-splitting tax benefits now accorded married couples. Remove the requirement that the taxpayer and his dependent must live in the same household. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 60).

***Dependents** -- Allow foster children to be claimed as dependents if the taxpayer pays half the cost of the child's support, and the child lives in the taxpayer's home. Also permit taxpayers to claim as dependents children who earn more than \$600 a year, provided they are under 20 years or are attending school or college, and the taxpayer supplied half the support of such dependents.

***Soil Conservation** -- Allow farmers in any one year to deduct up to 25 per cent of their adjusted gross income for soil and water conservation expenses.

***Child Care** -- A working widow, widower, divorced person or working mother whose husband is incapacitated can deduct from taxable income up to \$600 of amounts paid out for child-care (for sitters etc.) provided the child is below 10 years or below 16 years if physically or mentally unable to attend school.

Charitable Contributions -- Raise the limit on deductions for total charitable contributions of individuals from 20 per cent to 30 per cent of adjusted gross income, with the increase applying only to contributions to religious orders, educational institutions, hospitals, and churches. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 253)

Revenue Loss, Gain

Anticipated revenue loss in fiscal 1955 as a result of tax changes proposed in HR 8300:

INDIVIDUALS

Income-splitting	\$ 50 million
Dividend credits	240
Annuities	10
Dependents	85
Retirement Income	125
Installment deductions	10
Medical Expenses	80
Child Care expenses	40
Trust Exemption,	3
Life Insurance	25
Charitable Contributions	25
Soil Conservation	10
Depreciation	75
Total loss	\$ 778 million

BUSINESS

Natural Resources	\$ 27 million
Foreign Income	147
Depreciation	300
Operating Loss	100
Accounting	45
Total loss	\$ 619 million
Grand Total, loss	\$1,397,000,000

GAIN -- Extension of the 52 per cent tax rate on corporation income would mean a \$1.2 billion revenue gain in fiscal 1955.

NET LOSS -- Net revenue loss from the bill in fiscal 1955 therefore would be \$197 million.

***Combat Pay** -- Extend indefinitely: the tax exemption on military pay received for combat service, or while hospitalized as a result of combat service; the exemption from additional federal estate tax of members of the Armed Forces dying in a combat zone or from a combat-related wound or disease. Both were scheduled to expire Jan. 1, 1955. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 221)

Theft Losses -- Make losses from theft deductible only in the year in which the taxpayer discovers the loss.

***Annuities** -- Spread the tax-free portion of annuity income evenly over the annuitant's lifetime by providing that the amount excluded will equal the amount he paid for the annuity, divided by his life expectancy at the time payments begin. The exclusion will remain the same even though the annuitant outlives his life expectancy.

Other -- Additional tax changes would allow a six per cent deduction on the unpaid balance of installment purchases, and allow a home owner who sells his house and buys another within 18 months to reduce the amount of profit for tax purposes by subtracting expenses involved in sale of house.

Other Action

CIVIL FUNCTIONS -- The House Appropriations Committee March 11 reported a bill (HR 8367 - H Rept. 1345) with appropriations totaling \$430,983,700 for Army civil functions in fiscal 1955. This was \$34,176,300 less than President Eisenhower requested, and \$10,609,900 under fiscal 1954 appropriations.

The House Committee recommended \$410,335,000 for flood control and navigation projects, \$5,445,700 for cemetery expenses, and \$15,203,000 for the Panama Canal Zone.

The group also proposed allowing the Air Force to use \$42.5 million for construction programs at 12 U.S. air bases. The money would come from appropriations already made to the Defense Department.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT -- The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee March 10 ordered reported a bill (S 692) to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, or national origin. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 293.) Committee approval came on voice vote, with Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.) the only member specifically wishing to be recorded as against approval. The Civil Rights Subcommittee concluded hearings on the measure March 3.

TARIFFS -- The Senate Finance Committee March 8 adopted a Committee resolution directing the Tariff Commission to make a study of all tariff rates of 50 per cent or higher, and report to the Committee by Dec. 1, 1954. The (Randall) Commission on Foreign Economic Policy report recommended that the President be given power to reduce all tariffs above 50 per cent to that level, over a three-year period. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 136-7.)

TREATY VOTES -- The Senate Rules and Administration Committee March 10 ordered reported a resolution (S Res 207) that would require a roll-call vote on questions of ratification of treaties.

WHISKY BONDING -- The Senate Finance Committee March 8 reconsidered a House-approved bill (HR 5407) to extend the bonding period on distilled spirits from eight to 12 years, but failed to change its decision to table the bill.

FOREIGN DECORATIONS -- The House Armed Services Committee March 10 reported a bill (S 2247; H Rept. 1343) authorizing American servicemen to accept and wear decorations from Allied nations awarded for action in Korea.

The Committee was told in March 9 testimony that foreign decorations for Korean action are being held up because present law requires specific approval by Congress in each case.

TAFT-HARTLEY -- In its continuing executive session review of suggested amendments to the (Taft-Hartley) Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 288-9), the House Education and Labor Committee voted to:

Defeat (6-18) a proposal to repeal union-shop provisions of the Act. The amendment was offered by Rep. Wint Smith (R Kan.) March 8

Make it an unfair labor practice for employers to refuse to bargain with "recognized" unions. The vote was 21-4 March 9 on the proposal by Rep. Lee Metcalf (D Mont.)

Defeat (7-19) a proposal to ban industry-wide bargaining. Rep. Wingate Lucas (D Tex.) offered the amendment March 10

Approve an amendment making it an unfair labor practice for a union to deny membership to workers because of race, religion or national origin. The vote was 25-2 on the motion by Rep. Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.)

GUIDED MISSILES -- The House Armed Services Committee March 9 authorized the Army to spend over \$1.8 million for land to mount guided missile batteries around Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Detroit. The three projects are part of a program to surround key areas with the anti-aircraft batteries.

Committee Assignments

BALTIC STATES -- Reps. Patrick J. Hillings (R Calif.) and Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) were appointed March 10 to the Select Committee to Investigate and Study the Seizure and Forced Incorporation of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

New Hearings

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE -- The Senate Finance Committee March 9-10 held hearings on a House-approved bill (HR 5173) to liberalize somewhat the present unemployment insurance program. The bill, approved by the House in 1953 (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 195.), would set up a \$200 million unemployment fund. The fund would be built up from surplus payments into the federal unemployment tax account. All such funds in excess of \$200 million would be distributed to the states.

Favoring enactment were: Rep. Noah M. Mason (R Ill.); Rocco Siciliano, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Bernard Teets, director, Employment Security Commission, Denver; Newell Brown, Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, and Marion Williamson, director, Employment Security Commission, Atlanta.

March 10, the bill was opposed by James B. Carey, Congress of Industrial Organizations. Carey said it would tend to cut unemployment benefits, force states to raise employers' tax rates, undermine federal leadership in improving unemployment insurance. The measure was also opposed by Nelson H. Cruikshank and former Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis.), representing the American Federation of Labor.

HOUSING -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee March 9 began hearings on a bill (S 2938) to carry out major points of President Eisenhower's housing program. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 144, 203, 228, 237-43. For hearings on identical House bill, HR 7839, see page 327, this issue.)

MARCH 9 --

Sen. Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.) offered an amendment to restore legal authority for construction of up to 135,000 public-housing units annually, through repeal of amendments to the First Independent Offices Appropriation Act for Fiscal 1954 (P.L. 176). (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 141 ff.)

Maybank said the nation had been done "a gross injustice" by the appropriations amendments. Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.), sponsor of HR 7839, has contended that no new public-housing authorization is needed. Maybank, however, said March 9 that the future of public housing should not be left to appropriations committees. He said possibly 15,000 to 20,000 units, rather than 135,000, would fulfill requirements.

Committee Chairman Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), sponsor of S 2938, said he had not decided whether he approves of all the bill's provisions.

Albert M. Cole, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, and Guy T. O. Hollyday, commissioner of the Federal Housing Administration, supported the bill.

MARCH 10 --

Cole said 35,000 units a year would solve the nation's "bedrock" public-housing problem. He later conceded to the Committee that this rate of construction would fall short of "the needs of many people."

Sens. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) and Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) said the four-year public-housing program would be inadequate. Douglas called for 135,000 a year. Cole reported that, under the 1949 housing act, 118,686 public-housing units had been completed, 59,000 were under construction, and 49,230 were authorized but not started.

Other witnesses testifying for the bill were: Hollyday; Charles E. Slusser, commissioner, Public Housing Administration; and J. Stanley Baughman, president, Federal National Mortgage Association.

MARCH 11 --

John M. Ferry of the Air Force Department requested extension of legislation which provides low-rent housing for military personnel. He said there is "a deficiency of approximately 400,000 units" of family housing for servicemen, and said about 35 per cent of Air Force personnel who drop out leave "because of unsatisfactory living conditions."

T. B. King of the Veterans Administration recommended passage of a bill (S 2889) to extend the law under which VA makes housing and farm loans to veterans. Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), the bill's sponsor, complained of long waiting periods for veterans seeking such loans. His bill would increase from \$25 million to \$50 million quarterly the funds available to the VA for its home-loan program.

NIAGARA POWER -- The Senate Public Works Committee held hearings March 10-11 on proposed legislation for the development of hydro-electric power facilities at Niagara Falls, N.Y.

The Committee also held hearings during 1953 on Niagara power development. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 432).

MARCH 10 --

Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) testifying in favor of his bill (S 2966), said the measure would authorize the construction of power plants at Niagara Falls by New York state and would require preference sales to public and non-profit consumers. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 229).

Lehman, after being questioned by Committee members about a table showing a comparison of applicable power rates in New York state, said he thought it was "quite possible" that the Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation "takes a loss in the power it sells in the immediate area of the falls." Lehman said that it was "conceivable that for promotion purposes they might be willing to take a loss."

A. T. O'Neill, administrative vice president of Niagara Mohawk's western division, told newsmen at the hearing that "no business deliberately operates at a loss and we are not running our business in Buffalo and Niagara Falls in that manner."

Rep. George A. Dondero (R Mich.), Chairman of the House Public Works Committee, said that the support given by New York's Governor Thomas E. Dewey to S 1971, a bill introduced by Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.) to provide for Niagara power development by New York state, was "without sound basis" and that state development would "violate" the basic concepts of the private enterprise system "under which we have so greatly prospered."

Dondero, sponsor of a House-passed bill (HR 4351) to permit private enterprise development of Niagara power, said "the public interest dictates prompt favorable action in the Senate" on S 689, a bill sponsored by Sens. Edward Martin (R Pa.) and Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.), which is identical to Dondero's.

MARCH 11 --

Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D N.Y.), sponsor of HR 7954, identical to Lehman's bill (S 2966), attacked S 1971 (Ives' bill) saying that Governor Dewey has not been "able to defend his position on the merits" but has had to resort "to outright demagoguery."

Roosevelt said Dewey's "desire to serve the private utility monopoly will not be satisfied merely by the acceptance by the Congress of his 'New York Plan' (S 1971)" but that this measure "is only the first step in the program of the private utility companies to eliminate the municipal and rural cooperative system."

Rep. John J. Dempsey (D N.M.) testified in favor of S 689, the Capehart-Martin bill for private enterprise development.

MERCHANT MARINE -- John M. Bishop, Washington representative for the Masters, Mates and Pilots Association, March 11 testified before a House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Subcommittee in support of closing the Kings Point, N.Y. Academy and four state maritime academies in New York, Maine, Massachusetts, and California.

FARM PROGRAM (HOUSE)

Committee. House Agriculture.

Legislation. None; consideration of long-range program, Administration's recommendations.

(March 10)

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson --
Supported President Eisenhower's proposals to: Set aside part of current surplus stocks; institute flexible (or sliding-scale) price supports for five of the six "basic" commodities; permit modern parity to take effect as scheduled Jan. 1, 1956, for the four crops still under the old parity formula; use agricultural conservation funds to help solve the problem of diverted acreage.

Said he "probably" would recommend that the President veto any legislation to retain rigid (or fixed) price supports for basics.

Promised a "gradual and cautious" transition to the proposed farm program.

Explained that he had cut dairy price supports all the way from 90 per cent to 75 per cent of parity because dairy products are perishable and not subject to production and marketing controls.

Said rigid supports had failed to maintain prices at 90 per cent of parity.

Emphasized the importance of net farm income as opposed to parity prices.

Quotes. Benson -- "There are better ways to spend public money than for the continued accumulation of unneeded reserves, without equivalent benefits to farmers or consumers."

Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.) -- The Administration program is a combination "(Henry A.) Wallace ever-normal granary plan, plus the (Charles F.) Brannan plan, only you have gone Mr. Brannan one better and put it on a worldwide basis."

(March 11)

Benson --

Said he would announce before April 1 a program for disposal of surplus dairy stocks.

Declined to say whether his plan would result in lower retail prices for dairy products.

Quote. Benson -- "The taxpayers have their money in it (the farm price-support program), and why shouldn't they get something out of it, too."

(Bibliography)

CQ Weekly Report, pp. 67-68, 289.
For Senate hearings, see adjoining column.

(Outlook)

Hearings scheduled to continue March 12.

Continued Hearings

FARM PROGRAM (SENATE) -- The Senate Agriculture Committee continued hearings on a bill (S 3052) to carry out the major points of the Administration's farm program. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 291. For House hearings, see above.)

MARCH 5 --

The following Agriculture Department witnesses supported the bill, explaining its provisions and comparing the current and proposed farm programs: Under Secretary of Agriculture True D. Morse; J. Murray Thompson, director, Price Division, Commodity Stabilization Service; Karl D. Loos, solicitor; Oris V. Wells, administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service; and R. P. Beach, director, Budget Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Morse and Loos told the Committee that the Administration wants broad powers to carry out its plan to set aside up to \$2.5 billion worth of surplus commodities. The requested powers, Loos said, would permit the President to dispose of the stocks without compensation.

MARCH 9 --

Homer L. Brinkley, executive vice-president, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, urged emphasis on "aggressive salesmanship" in world markets. He criticized a "drift" into "state trading," declaring that U.S. "private industry can match state trading of other countries with government help."

He recommended that federal agricultural officials abroad be transferred to the Agriculture Department from State Department jurisdiction. Rep. Clifford R. Hope (R Kan.) has introduced a bill (HR 7997) to establish a Foreign Service in the Agriculture Department.

Brinkley said past and current price supports have permitted other nations to "undersell and absorb our foreign markets, or slip into our own domestic markets..."

MARCH 10 --

Allan B. Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, supported the bill, but recommended an amendment which would prohibit reduction of price supports below 90 per cent of parity during the first year in which marketing quotas were in effect. He also proposed a provision to prohibit farmers from diverting acreage taken out of price-supported crops to other crops burdened by surpluses.

Opposing large-scale storage of surpluses, Kline said "there is no substitute for markets, and the Commodity Credit Corporation is not a market."

Sens. Milton R. Young (R N.D.) and Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.), accused the Federation of inaccurate statements on the costs of past and current farm programs. Kline denied Young's implication that the Federation uses a "check-off system" requiring farmers who buy insurance to join.

Other officers of the national or state Farm Bureau Federations also testified in general support of the bill:

Frank K. Wolley, national legislative counsel; **Malcolm Dougherty**, Louisiana; **E. H. Finlayson**, Florida; **J. L. Morton**, Minnesota; **George Wilson**, California; **R. Flake Shaw**, North Carolina; **E. H. Agnew**, South Carolina; and **Walter L. Randolph**, Alabama.

MARCH 11 --

Herschel D. Newsom, master of the National Grange, advocated a two-price system for wheat and cotton, integrated with expanded export sales efforts. Under a two-price system, portions of a crop needed domestically are supported, while prices of exports are permitted to dip under the influence of world competition.

Newsom said any cuts in price-support levels should be gradual. He endorsed the President's proposal for compensatory payments to wool producers.

SECURITY RISKS -- The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee March 10 concluded its hearings on Eisenhower Administration dismissals of government employees for security reasons. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 290.)

Civil Service Commission Chairman Philip Young said the Republicans dismissed about 17,000 federal employees for "unsuitability" in 1953. Under questioning from Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Young conceded that there were 25,494 such firings in 1952, under the Truman Administration. Johnston asserted the Democrats did the job without making "a lot of headlines" and without trying to "put a stigma on (employees)."

Young gave the Committee a new figure (2,486, an increase of 59 over that given to a House committee -- CQ Weekly Report, p. 290.) of those separated for security reasons. He said 1,086 were fired and 1,400 resigned. He said 429 of the 2,486 had some subversive information in their files at the time they left government service. Young said even the new figures were incomplete since some defense installations had not yet reported.

COFFEE INVESTIGATION -- A special subcommittee of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to investigate coffee prices March 5 heard a report from officials of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 193.)

Mrs. Zalo W. Schroeder, international affairs chairman; Mrs. Carl E. Swanbeck, American home chairman, and Mrs. Gilbert F. Loeks, consumer chairman, told the Subcommittee one of the main causes of rising coffee prices is lack of modern farming methods in Brazil. After their study in Brazil, they said, they held little hope for any immediate drop in prices.

Horatio Cintra Leite, president of Pan-American Coffee Bureau, presented views of principal coffee producing countries of Latin America as to causes for recent increases in prices. He said American consumers up to now have felt only half of what they can expect in higher coffee prices.

INDIAN SUPERVISION -- Indian Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate and House Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs continued their

joint hearings on bills to end federal supervision of several tribes of Indians. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 292.)

March 4 the joint subcommittee heard testimony on S 2749 and HR 7322, to provide for the termination of federal control over property of California Indians. Hearings continued March 5 on the same bills, with testimony generally against the present form of the bills and in favor of extending the time before termination of supervision.

March 10 the Subcommittee took up S 2813 and HR 7135, to provide for per capita distribution of Wisconsin's Menominee tribal funds and authorize the withdrawal of the tribe from federal jurisdiction. H. Rex Lee, associate commissioner of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other Bureau officials appeared in favor of the legislation.

PROBE RULES -- The Subcommittee on Legislative Procedure of the House Rules Committee March 9 finished its hearings on recommendations regarding Congressional investigations and committee procedure. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 297.)

The issue of the one-man committee will be given special consideration in the forthcoming report to the full committee according to Subcommittee Chairman Hugh Scott (R Pa.). (For Senate Republican Policy Committee recommendations on committee rules, see page 329.)

Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.), the Subcommittee's only Democrat, said he is "thinking about" seeking a change in the tentative draft of the report to require at least three members of a committee to be present for a hearing, to "get us away from this one man subcommittee business."

Former Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller, (D Wis.) representing the AFL, and Thomas E. Harris, representing the CIO, criticized the one-man subcommittee practice.

HOUSING -- The House Banking and Currency Committee continued hearings on a bill (HR 7839) to carry out major points of President Eisenhower's housing program. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 144, 203, 228, 237-43, 291. For hearings on Senate bill, S 2938, see page 324.)

MARCH 5 --

T. B. King of the Veterans Administration suggested that a veteran be permitted to apply to home improvements any portion of his \$7,500 loan guarantee not used to buy his home. King said the President's proposals for liberalizing Federal Housing Administration mortgage terms would place non-veterans and veterans "in virtually an equal position." He said that maximum interest rates allowable under HR 7839 would be higher than necessary.

MARCH 8 --

Edward D. Hollander, Americans for Democratic Action, said the bill would benefit the seller, not the buyer, of housing, thus "negating the purpose." He said the President's recommendation -- not contained in the bill -- that 35,000 public housing units be constructed in

each of the next four fiscal years would mean "only a token program."

Hollander objected that HR 7839 contains no provisions to solve the problem of discrimination against minorities. He recommended: Direct, liberal government housing credit; bigger grants to cities for urban renewal; more public housing for low-income groups; and cooperative housing for middle-income families.

Boris Shiskin of the American Federation of Labor and Ben Fischer and John Edelman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations criticized the Administration program as inadequate. Shiskin and Fischer urged that 200,000 public housing units be built annually.

John M. Ferry of the Air Force Department testified on moderate-priced housing for servicemen. Other witnesses were: Lewis Whiteman, Associated Builders of Greater New York; and Oliver C. Winston and John Seales, National Association of Housing and Redevelopment.

MARCH 9 --

Norman P. Mason, U.S. Chamber of Commerce, opposed the provisions for 40-year mortgages as a "radical departure... (which) calls for... general federal meddling which is unnecessary and undesirable." He suggested that Congress, not the President, fix credit terms. Mason supported the bill generally.

John A. Reilly of the American Bankers Association criticized several parts of the bill because "now is a time for government participation in this (housing) field to be reduced rather than enlarged."

MARCH 10 --

The following witnesses supported the general purposes of HR 7839, but suggested various amendments: W. A. Clarke, Mortgage Bankers Association; James J. O'Malley, National Savings and Loan League; and Harry Held, National Association of Mutual Savings Banks.

TANKS -- The Senate Armed Services Committee March 11 re-opened its probe of the awarding of a \$204 million contract for exclusive production of medium army tanks to General Motors. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 146).

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) told the Committee the Army decision to concentrate its tank production with General Motors Corporation may cause a violation of federal anti-trust laws.

Army officials had testified some \$18 million would be saved by giving General Motors the contract, rather than awarding it to Chrysler, which also bid, or splitting the business.

Kefauver said, "The government will soon be at the mercy of General Motors" if the new tank contracts are let."

Undersecretary of Army Frank H. Higgins testified that all facts raised by Kefauver were "carefully weighed" before General Motors got the exclusive contract.

Arthur S. Robbins, a Chrysler official, testified that once the Newark plant is shut down Chrysler would not be in a competitive position on future bids.

Frank Robbins, a Chattanooga, Tenn., foundry operator who held a sub-contract to make small tank parts for Chrysler, testified his company is "holding the bag" because of elimination of Chrysler.

Kefauver ended the hearing with a special plea to Army officials to consider splitting the contract and allowing the Chrysler Delaware plant, scheduled to close, to continue part-time operation.

REDS IN ARMY -- The Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee March 5 continued its inquiry into alleged Communist infiltration of the Army. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 293).

Peter A. Gragis, Levittown, N.Y., formerly employed at the Telecommunications Laboratories, Nutley, N.J., testified he was a Communist from 1936-1950. He identified Frank McGee of Monroe, La., as the leader of the Nutley "cell" to which Gragis belonged.

McGee invoked the Fifth Amendment when asked if he were a Communist, or whether he was the "cell" leader.

MARCH 10 --

Gragis identified Leo Kantrowitz, Clifton, N.J., and Harriman H. Dash, Levittown, as members of the Telecommunications "cell."

Kantrowitz invoked the Fifth Amendment in response to all questions of alleged Communist affiliation. He said he resigned in February, 1954, from a job with the Zenith Engineering Company, which he said did government subcontracting work for the Bell Telephone Company. He said he also worked for the War Department in 1942 or 1943 as a draftsman.

Dash testified he was a Communist from 1933 or 1934 to 1939, and from 1947 to 1950. He said he rejoined in 1947 partly because he was known to have been a member by "people who were active in the union" at the Telecommunications center.

Gragis also named Albert Shadowitz of Nutley as an "active member" at Telecommunications. Shadowitz, in 1953, refused to answer Subcommittee questions on the advice of Dr. Albert Einstein, physicist. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 350.)

Others named as members of the "cell" by Gragis were identified only as Ernest Pataki, Ruth Levine, and John Saunders, all of New York City. Subcommittee Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said each had been questioned in New York previously, and each invoked the Fifth Amendment in response to certain questions McCarthy did not specify.

MARCH 11 --

Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, suspended Army Signal Corps employee, testified she is not, and never was, a member of the Communist Party. On Feb. 23, a witness before

the Subcommittee testified she knew an Annie Lee Moss as a dues-paying, card-carrying Communist during World War II. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 257). Subcommittee members Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) and John L. McClellan (D Ark.) protested against what they termed "convicting people by hearsay and innuendo." Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) told Mrs. Moss he may be "sticking his neck out, but I think you are telling the truth." Symington added: "If you are not taken back (by the Army) come around to me and I'll get you another job."

Dash returned to testify. He said that unless a former Communist "tells the truth" there is no chance to "clear himself."

HIGHWAYS -- The Senate Public Works Committee's Subcommittee on Roads March 11 concluded hearings on proposed highway legislation.

Only witnesses heard were Sen. Homer Ferguson (R Mich.), sponsor of a bill (S 3069) calling for a \$2.2 billion annual roads program, and Glenn Richards, superintendent of public works, Detroit, Mich. Both supported the bill, which was introduced March 4 as the Subcommittee concluded hearings on the Case bill (S 2859) and the Martin bill (S 2982). (CQ Weekly Report, p. 291).

Ferguson urged adoption of his bill because, he said, it would provide more jobs, increase revenues from gasoline, and give motorists "more happiness."

The Administration-backed bill, passed by the House March 8, proposed \$875 million annually for highways. (See page 315).

Reports, Recommendations

NEW MEXICO ELECTION -- The Privileges and Elections Subcommittee of the Senate Rules Committee March 11 recommended that the Senate declare that "no member of the Senate was elected" from New Mexico in 1952. Previously, Sen. Dennis Chavez (D) had been declared the winner over Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley (R). (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, p. 352.)

The report, charging eight specific irregularities in the election, was signed by the Subcommittee's two Republican members -- Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.), Chairman, and Charles E. Potter (Mich.). Sen. Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) disagreed with the recommendation, Barrett said. Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said he would call the report up for debate "without delay" if it was approved by the Rules Committee. Rules chairman William E. Jenner (R Ind.) said his group would act on the report March 16.

The report said the Subcommittee examined 141,000 of the 247,000 ballots cast and found "over 80,000 ballots to be in question." A statement to the press said that:

"At least 55,000 New Mexicans were denied a secret ballot."

"Fraudulently altered ballots" were discovered in 33 precincts where 17,000 votes were cast

"Election officials" failed to protect rights of about 6,000 persons needing help in marking their ballots

"Laws relating to registration of voters were grossly violated"

"Precinct election officials" were guilty of "general misconduct"

"Aliens voted"

"Ballots were illegally burned"

"More than 1,900 persons living on military reservations may have voted illegally."

Chavez denounced the Subcommittee's report as a "tremendous insult" to New Mexico, and said the "fact is that the statements it contains are not so."

On March 9, Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) had announced that a caucus of all Democratic Senators had unanimously agreed to press for quick action on any report the Committee might make.

Democrats outnumber Republicans in the Senate, 48-47.

Any Committee recommendation that Chavez be unseated would need a majority vote in favor on the floor to have effect.

HEALTH NEEDS -- The House Commerce Committee March 10 filed a preliminary report (H Rept. 1338), entitled "Health Inquiry -- The Toll of our Major Diseases, Their Causes, Prevention, and Control." The report is based on a series of hearings on the health needs of the nation, held Oct. 1-12, 1953.

The Committee emphasized the need for improving the effectiveness of medical research, commenting that too many curable diseases are not cured.

Appropriations

CIVIL FUNCTIONS -- In testimony made public March 9, Brig. Gen. J. S. Seybold, Gov. of the Panama Canal Zone, told the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Civil Functions that the Canal is a paying proposition, and had a net income of \$7,200,963 for fiscal 1953.

LABOR -- Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell March 8 told the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor-Welfare Funds it is expected "there will be some increase in unemployment" in fiscal 1955. He requested \$340.6 million for the Labor Department, compared with \$300.4 million appropriated for fiscal 1954.

Mitchell said he anticipated the following increases in fiscal 1955: \$40 million for unemployment compensation and grants to states; \$45,000 for the Employees' Compensation Appeals Board; \$9,000 for the physically handicapped program; and an added \$100,000 for the migratory labor program.



(March 5-11)

around the capitol

COMMITTEE "RULES"

The Senate Republican Policy Committee March 10 offered a seven-point program which it described as "suggestions" for rules in committee investigations. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 295). GOP Policy Chairman Homer E. Ferguson (R Mich.), announcing the suggested rules, said there was no provision for taking action against any chairman who might violate them. Ferguson sent these recommendations to all Senate committee chairmen. (For action by the Legislative Procedures Subcommittee of the House Rules Committee, see page 326).

The GOP suggestions:

An investigating subcommittee be authorized only by majority vote of the committee

No probe should function without a majority of the committee or subcommittee present

Subpoena powers should not be delegated except by majority vote

No probe should begin without specific authorization

No hearing shall be held outside the District of Columbia except by majority vote authorization

No executive testimony should be made public except by majority vote

Any witness should have the right to counsel, who would be permitted to advise his client of legal rights.

In a Senate speech March 8, Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) urged that a "code of fair play" be established by law. He said any forthcoming proposals by the GOP policy group would have no meaning, and could be changed by subsequent chairmen. With Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), Douglas introduced a bill (S J Res 137) to establish a single Joint Committee on Internal Security, and define its powers.

TAXES

House minority leader Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) said March 11 after a caucus of Democrats that an effort to increase individual income tax exemptions by \$100, from the present \$600, would be successful. It has been estimated that this would cut income taxes by about \$2.4 billion, beginning with the 1955 tax year.

Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), opposing the exemption hike, predicted there will be "enough responsible (Democrats) to more than offset what losses we (Republicans) might have."

SUPREME COURT RULINGS

The Supreme Court March 8 unanimously ruled that federal and state prosecutors cannot cite a man's own testimony to Congress as evidence against him. The ruling reversed the 1952 conviction of William Adams of Baltimore, Md., as a numbers operator. Adams had testified in 1951 before the Senate's Special Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce. (For background on the Committee, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VII, 1951, p. 341).

The Court refused to rule on a section of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act which says that aliens may be barred from entering the continental United States from outlying American possessions.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

PRICE SUPPORTS

Six Senators March 9 submitted an amendment, proposed for attachment to a bill (S 2911) on compensatory payments to wool producers, to extend rigid (or fixed) price supports for "basic" farm commodities at 90 per cent of parity for two years -- through 1956.

The amendment's sponsors are: Democrats Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (La.), Richard B. Russell (Ga.), Burnet R. Maybank (S.C.), Russell B. Long (La.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), and Milton R. Young (R N.D.).

MCCARTHY DROPS SUIT

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) said March 5 that he had authorized his lawyers to withdraw a \$2 million libel and slander suit he filed March 26, 1952, against former Sen. William Benton (D Conn.). (CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, p. 261.)

McCarthy said that his lawyers had advised him that they were unable to find anyone who believed Benton's charges and therefore no damage could be proved. Benton said March 5 that the suit was "a political suit, never a genuine legal suit" and McCarthy "could never have won it because I told the truth about him and he knew it."

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.), Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, March 9 introduced in the Senate a resolution (S J Res 138) to establish a Commission on International Agreements. The resolution calls for the creation of a 16-member, bipartisan commission which would report March 1, 1955 on the results of its study of the President's exercise of the treaty-making power and his authority to make international agreements. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 282).

HEALTH

The Eisenhower Administration's proposals for health reinsurance were introduced in Congress March 11. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 108).

The Senate measure (S 3114) was sponsored by Chairman H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee, for himself and eight others. The House bill (HR 8356) was introduced by Chairman Charles A. Wolverton (R N.J.) of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Both measures, identical, would stake the reinsurance fund to \$25 million from the Treasury, to be reimbursed "when and as the condition of the fund permits."

Congressional Quotes

SEN. McCARTHY

Slings and Arrows -- "There should be a realization that the relentless effort to destroy Sen. (Joseph R.) McCarthy, (R Wis.) the constant left-wing attempt to drive a wedge between McCarthy and President Eisenhower, and the ceaseless pressure to goad McCarthy into intemperate actions which can be made the basis of discrediting him, plays directly into the hands and serves the cause of those who seek the overthrow of this government by force and violence." -- Rep. Paul W. Shafer (R Mich.) in his March 10 newsletter to constituents.

Warpaint and Scalps -- "in this battle of the age-long war, what is the part played by the junior Senator from Wisconsin? He dons his warpaint. He goes into his war dance. He emits his war-whoops. He goes forth to battle and proudly returns with the scalp of a pink Army dentist." -- Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) in a Senate speech March 9.

SHOOTING GALLERY

Hot Lead -- "Suddenly incredible murderous fury struck in the form of three automatic pistols blasting away simultaneously from the far corner of the House Gallery, wildly spraying hot lead about the large House chamber...It was incredible, impossible, yet it did happen." -- Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) in his March 11 newsletter.

Combat Pay -- "If this shooting keeps up I am going to get a permit to carry a gun, for if I'd had one when this attack was being made, I could have shot the whole lot as my view of them was very plain and distinct. Of course, if I have to shoot as well as legislate, I might possibly then be in favor of some increase in salary." -- Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.) in his March 11 newsletter.

MORE DEFENSE FOR LESS?

New Weapons -- "Economies in manpower are possible because of the development of new weapons. They make possible an air power goal of 137 wings by 1957 and a stronger Navy air arm as well...This air build-up will not be made at the expense of other services. Even with the economies now in effect, the power of the Army, Navy and Marines is being increased with better equipment, new weapons and better reserve components." -- Rep. Earl Wilson (R Ind.) in his March 8 newsletter.

Eternal Vigilance -- "...our defense policy should never be allowed to slip into a spirit of complacency. The changes in policy put into effect by the new Administration are deserving of our cooperation, but this cooperation should never become unquestioning acceptance without deliberate debate. The Congress has a responsibility to thoroughly air through thoughtful debate the fateful decisions which are being made." -- Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) in his March 1 newsletter.

EASILY MOLDED

"When the draft age was lowered from 21 to 18 years of age, the generals told us that this was a necessary move because...young men under 21 are more pliable and more amenable to 'indoctrination.' They are not likely to exercise critical judgment in matters demanding instant obedience. Instant and unquestioning obedience may be most desirable from soldiers in the battlefield, but, in a voter, such obedience would be most undesirable. Self-interested groups and corrupt politicians would find such obedience a fertile playground." -- Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) in a March 8 news release.

COMMUNIST NATIONALISTS

"The entire record of the so-called Nationalist party in Puerto Rico is one of violence, murder and underground subversion. The tactics used are identical with those taught in the advanced Institute of Violence in Moscow. The record and performance of the so-called Nationalist party in Puerto Rico is directly interwoven with that of the Communist conspiracy in the United States." -- Rep. Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) in a House Speech March 8.

SOOTHED THE WOUND

"The Senate in the unanimous confirmation of Earl Warren as the 14th Chief Justice of the U.S. has in a measure corrected the injury done him by the publication of unfounded rumors against his character. Perhaps his restraint in suffering the unfair criticism in silence also indicates his ability to measure up to the highest tradition of the great office he now may hold for the rest of his life." -- Rep. Frazier Reams (I Ohio) in his March 6 weekly report from Washington.

READY TO ACT

"In 1950 the ratio of unemployed to employables was 8.2 per cent; today the ratio is 5.9 per cent. In 1950 the policy of the government was to show no concern unless the number of unemployed reached five million; today with unemployment slightly in excess of 3.5 million the Eisenhower Administration is ready to act should unemployment continue to increase during the month of March." -- Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) in his newsletter of Feb. 27.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY

"Mr. President, like most men in public life, I must admit I take a second look when I see my name in the newspaper headlines. I am not too happy about picking up my daily paper and reading 'Humphrey Raises Interest Rates,' 'Humphrey Against Tax Reduction,' and 'Humphrey Finds No Urgency in Action to Stop Recession.' I am sure it is increasingly necessary to make one thing clear. There is no relation between Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey." -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) in a Senate speech March 4.



(MARCH 5 - 11)

political notes

STEVENSON STATEMENT

Adlai E. Stevenson, told a Democratic Southern Conference in Miami March 6, that the Republican party is "divided against itself, half McCarthy and half Eisenhower," and said it has embarked on a campaign of "slander, dissension and deception" to remain in control of the government. He said a group of political plunger had persuaded the President that McCarthyism is the best Republican formula for political success.

Under the auspices of the Republican National Committee he said, "the loyalty and patriotism of a whole political party" was indicted for "20 years of treason." (CQ Weekly Report, p. 195.) Such a charge strained the credulity of the American people, Stevenson declared. "When demagoguery and deceit become a national political movement, we Americans are in trouble."

Stevenson said McCarthy's investigations threatened the country with "a malignant and fatal totalitarianism." He charged that McCarthy's aim is to "capture the Republican party." Thus, he said, the party is "hopeless, dismally and fatally torn and rent within itself."

Stevenson also criticized the Administration's security program as an "unscrupulous, un-American numbers racket" which had injured many reputations, and the Administration defense program, which he doubted offered more defense for less money. (For reaction to Stevenson Address, see page 332.)

FLANDERS' SPEECH

On March 9 Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), who was an enthusiastic pre-convention supporter of President Eisenhower in 1952, criticized Sen. McCarthy in a Senate speech for "doing his best to shatter the Republican party," either "by intention or through ignorance." Flanders contended that McCarthy's tactics in pursuing internal subversion were diverting the country's attention from the danger of the Communist menace abroad.

"To what party does he belong?" Flanders asked. "Is he a hidden satellite of the Democratic Party to which he is furnishing so much material for quiet mirth? It does not seem that his Republican label can be stuck on very tightly when by intention or through ignorance he is doing his best to shatter that party whose label he wears. He surely can't be as dependent on the Communist fringe now as he was in his first (Senate) campaign in 1946 when he was supported by the CIO at a time and a place where the CIO was dominated by the Communists. What is his party affiliation? One must conclude that his is a one-man party, and that its name is McCarthyism, a title which he has proudly accepted."

Flanders' reference was to McCarthy's past political career. McCarthy first ran for office as a Democratic candidate for district attorney of Shawano county, Wisconsin, in November, 1936. He was defeated.

McCarthy-Flanders Records

After Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) March 9 had criticized Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) (see below) the Wisconsin Senator told him March 10: "You voted less with the Republicans than any other member of the party, so quit advising me how to be a good Republican."

Congressional Quarterly's exclusive charts (see CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953 pp. 82, 98, 104) measure support of President and party. For 1953, they show:

Party Unity: The percent of support shown by votes and stands on the 46 roll calls where most Democrats and most Republicans voted the opposite way:

Flanders	86%	High: Bridges (N.H.)	100%
McCarthy	90%	Low: Langer (N.D.)	32%

Party voting: The percent of actual recorded votes on all of the 89 Senate roll calls of 1953:

Flanders	55%	High: Bennett (Utah)	93%
McCarthy	49%	Low: Langer (N.D.)	39%

Eisenhower Support: The percentage of times a Senator voted with the President on 49 roll calls on White House programs. "Relative support" excludes failures to vote—it is the percentage of the time when he voted that the Member voted pro-Eisenhower. "Effective support" is the percentage of votes he cast for the President's program in the course of all 49 opportunities to support it.

Relative Support:

Flanders	96%	High: Duff (Pa.)	100%
McCarthy	64%	Low: Langer (N.D.)	40%

Effective Support:

Flanders	53%	High: Payne (Maine)	98%
McCarthy	51%	Low: Langer (N.D.)	35%

McCarthy has said he "quickly saw the error of their (The Democrats) ways and so I became a Republican." He has denied the charge that he welcomed the support of Communists when he ran in the 1946 Senate GOP primary against the late Sen. Robert F. LaFollette, Jr., a Progressive who later became a Republican.

EISENHOWER COMMENT

President Eisenhower March 10 called Flanders' statement a service to the country. He said there would be great danger to the party and the country if the GOP should split apart. He said that irregular procedures aimed at the aggrandizement of an individual were doing the country great damage.

McCarthy, when asked about the Flanders speech, said "I haven't got time to answer Republican heroes." Sens. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) and Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) applauded Flanders.

ANSWER TO STEVENSON

Republicans moved swiftly to give evidence that their party is being led by President Eisenhower, not Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, (R Wis.), and that the party is not split over McCarthy, as Adlai Stevenson charged. (See page 331.)

President Eisenhower on March 10 termed "nonsense" Stevenson's statement that the GOP was divided "half McCarthy and half Eisenhower." Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall agreed, and GOP Committee officials met March 8 with the President and cabinet to work out a "positive" approach to the campaign based on the President's program.

After McCarthy had demanded free radio and television time from the networks to answer the Stevenson speech, Hall March 8 asked for free time on behalf of the party. This is "not a matter for personal rebuttal by any individual," Hall stated. "We will designate our spokesman who will speak for the party." The networks granted Hall's request, but not McCarthy's. With the accord of President Eisenhower, Vice President Richard M. Nixon was selected as the party spokesman.

McCarthy March 8 said he thought Hall was "completely justified" in asking time for an official party reply, and called Nixon "an excellent choice to reply for the Republican party." But McCarthy said he also was entitled to free time to answer "a lengthy and vicious attack on me personally." He added, "I am delegating to no one the authority to defend me." McCarthy said "the networks will grant me time or learn what the law is, I guarantee that."

On March 9 Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) observed: "It seems to me you can't have individuals walking around, each coming up and purporting to speak for the party." Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) and Charles E. Potter (R Mich.), GOP members of McCarthy's Senate Investigations Committee, endorsed the selection of Nixon as party spokesman.

MCCARTHY BROADCAST

In a radio interview March 11 (with Fulton Lewis, Jr., over Mutual Network), Sen. McCarthy said the March 6 statement by Stevenson was "strictly untrue and Adlai knew that, or should have known it." He referred to a Stevenson statement that among supposed security risks removed by the Eisenhower Administration "only one alleged active Communist has been found."

The Wisconsin Senator said that a remark by Sen. Flanders in his March 9 criticism of McCarthy was in contrast to the advice of Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln, McCarthy said, once remarked that the biggest threat to the nation was from within, and Flanders said that "the dangerous attack is from without." Sen. McCarthy said he would go along with Lincoln. He also said that he had a 1935 press clipping linking CBS Commentator Edward R. Murrow with a Communist propaganda school. Murrow devoted his entire March 9 "See It Now" broadcast to McCarthy.

STATE ROUNDUP

CALIFORNIA: James Roosevelt was endorsed by acclamation as candidate for Congress in the 26th district at a Democratic Council meeting in Los Angeles March 7. Roosevelt said he had decided to enter the race to "obliterate" charges made against him by his estranged wife. Altogether 11 candidates had sought endorsement, and one, Ned Redding, newspaper publisher March 8 said he plans to run anyway. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 266)

COLORADO: Fred A. Betz, Sr., co-publisher of the Lamar Daily News, announced March 3 that he will seek the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third district to oppose Rep. J. Edgar Chenoweth (R Colo.).

IOWA: Mrs. Hiram C. Houghton, past president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, said March 8 that she may seek the Iowa Republican nomination for the Senate. Rep. Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa) already had announced. Gov. William S. Beardsley (R Iowa) said March 3 that he will not run for the Senate.

NEBRASKA: Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R Neb.) said March 9 he would not run for re-election.

NEW JERSEY: Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), who announced for re-election on Dec. 3, with the "fond hope" that he would not have primary opposition, dropped out of the race on March 10 after former Rep. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) announced March 5 that he is a candidate for the Senate. Former State Treasurer Walter T. Margetts, Jr. (R) also is a Senate candidate. Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.) announced March 10 that he would seek re-election.

Rep. Charles R. Howell (D N.J.), a three-term Congressman from the Fourth District, March 10 announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the Senate.

In the Sixth district Rep. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D N.J.) announced March 10 that he will run for re-election. Four Republicans are seeking their party nomination in the Sixth: Guy G. Gabrielson, Jr., son of the former chairman of the Republican National Committee; Fred E. Shepard, former state legislator from Elizabeth; Raymond E. Matthews, Summit auto dealer, and Fred E. Haley of Fanwood, state parole supervisor.

Reps. Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D N.J.) of the Tenth District and Hugh J. Addonizio (D N.J.) of the 11th district filed their nominating petitions for re-election, March 10.

OKLAHOMA: Former Gov. Roy J. Turner (D Okla.) announced March 4 that he will seek the Democratic nomination for the Senate.

OREGON: State Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D) of Portland, an author announced March 10 that he will oppose Sen. Guy Cordon (R Ore.). Thomas L. McCall (R), former secretary to Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay, will offer primary opposition to Rep. Homer D. Angell (R) in the Third district...Rep. Harris Ellsworth (R Ore.) March 3 announced for re-election in the Fourth district.



(MARCH 5-11)

the executive branch

FOREIGN MILITARY AID

In a March 8 report to Congress, President Eisenhower disclosed that military shipments to anti-Communist nations in 1953 amounted to \$3.8 billion -- an increase of more than 60 per cent over 1952. The report, required under the Mutual Security Act of 1951, stated that the total value of military equipment given to U.S. allies in the period of October 1949 through December, 1953, was \$7.7 billion.

INDO-CHINA AID

Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen said March 5 that U.S. military and economic aid to anti-Communist forces in Indo-China will total more than a billion dollars in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954. The figure is about \$300 million more than had been anticipated earlier by Administration officials. (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 228, 262.)

ANDERSON TO SUCCEED KYES

Secretary of the Navy Robert B. Anderson has been nominated to succeed Roger M. Kyes as Deputy Secretary of Defense on May 1, President Eisenhower announced March 9. Kyes' resignation was announced March 6.

Kyes said his resignation was in line with an earlier understanding that he would serve for a limited period, and "has absolutely nothing to do" with the controversy between Secretary of the Army Robert T. Stevens and Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). (CQ Weekly Report, pp. 293, 298.)

John F. Kane March 5 submitted his resignation as special assistant to Stevens, expressing regret that Stevens' actions in the McCarthy controversy "have been obscured by a lack of energetic and skillful support from the very people who should be the first to help you."

MEXICAN FARM LABOR AGREEMENT

The Department of State announced March 10 that the United States and Mexico have reached an agreement which will run until Dec. 31, 1955, providing for the U.S. recruitment of Mexican farm workers. (For Congressional action, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 284.)

The new agreement, the State Department said, provides for the Mexican government to "present and present evidence" where it believes the prevailing wage determination to be inaccurate. However, it also provides that there shall be no interruption of the contracting of Mexican workers while differences on wage rates and subsistence allowance are being investigated and resolved. Provisions covering insurance coverage for the workers and the blacklisting of localities because of discrimination were included in the agreement.

Eisenhower Meets Press

In his 30th news conference, President Eisenhower March 10 praised Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) for a March 9 speech on the dangers of intra-party strife. The President said that irregular procedures, aimed at individual aggrandizement, damage the nation. Mr. Eisenhower endorsed the decision of radio-television networks in granting free time to the GOP National Committee, rather than to Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). (See page 331.)

The President also:

Described as "nonsense" Adlai E. Stevenson's March 6 assertion that the Republican party is split (see page 331)

Defended his military program as more realistic than one based on the concept of a peak danger date
Urged Congress to pay close attention to his legislative program, rather than to negative matters

Announced he will address the nation on his tax program during the week of March 15

Pledged that the U.S. will not become involved in a war, such as the Indo-China conflict, except by Constitutional processes

Advocated consideration of Alaskan and Hawaiian statehood separately (see page 314)

Opposed a Big Four conference at this time

Said that Democrats in Congress are being consulted by Republicans

Declined to commit himself on disposal of surplus farm commodities to Russia, commenting that any disposal plan should be advantageous to the U.S.

Said Clarence Manion, former chairman of the Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, was relieved of that post because he did not have enough time for the job, not because of his views on the Bricker amendment (S J Res 1) or the Tennessee Valley Authority.

ALIEN DEPORTATION

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. March 11 urged Congress to amend immigration laws to permit judicial review of deportation orders for aliens. Brownell's views were presented in identical letters to Vice President Nixon and House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.). A draft of a bill to accomplish this was sent with each letter. Brownell said the draft had been approved by the American Bar Association, meeting in Atlanta.

DAIRY SUPPORTS

Gov. Walter J. Kohler (R Wis.) March 9 met with Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, urging him to cushion the scheduled reduction of dairy price supports from 90 per cent to 75 per cent of parity. Kohler said the cut, scheduled for April 1, would cost Wisconsin \$90 million annually. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 289).



(MARCH 5)

late developments

Late developments of the week ending March 12, briefly reported on this page, will be covered in appropriate sections of the March 19 Weekly Report.

Floor Action

FCC AMENDMENTS

The Senate March 12 approved and sent to the White House three bills to amend the Federal Communications Act of 1934. HR 4558 would extend to 30 days the time within which the FCC could act on protests arising from FCC radio authorization. HR 4559 would make a misdemeanor instead of a felony the first violation of the Act. HR 4557 would simplify procedure for securing licenses to operate certain radio stations.

Committees

LABOR

The House Labor Committee March 5 voted 17-3 to revise the Taft-Hartley Act to give employers the right to lock-out workers in a labor dispute. In another closed-door action the Committee voted 25-0 to reverse a decision made earlier this week (see p. 323) which would have made it an unfair labor practice for an employer to refuse to bargain with "recognized" or "certified" representatives of their employees.

HOUSING

Housing and Home Finance Agency Administrator Albert M. Cole told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee March 12 that when a person in a public housing unit reaches an income of \$2,000 a year, he is "asked to move." Cole, a former Member of Congress (R Kan.), was testifying on behalf of the Administration's request for 35,000 public housing units in fiscal 1955. (See pages 323, 326.)

Other Developments

REPORT ON SCHINE

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), chairman of the Senate Investigations Subcommittee, held a news conference March 12 on an Army report released March 11, concerning the Army assignment of Private G. David Schine, a former consultant with the Subcommittee. McCarthy said, "I have not tried to tell Stevens or anyone else where to assign Schine."

Earlier, March 17, Sen. Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) said "the Army's chronological listing of events concerning the alleged intercession in behalf of Private G. David Schine by the chief counsel of the Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee, Mr. (Roy) Cohn carried most shocking charges."

Referring to information McCarthy gave out at his news conference, Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) later accused McCarthy of breaking an agreement among

STATUS OF MAJOR LEGISLATION

This chart traces through March 12, 1954 the advancement toward a final decision of these major legislative proposals:

Bills	Reported in House	Passed House	Reported in Senate	Passed Senate	Enacted
Statehood for Alaska	6/26/53			2/24/54	
Statehood for Hawaii	3/3/53	3/10/53	1/27/54		
Increase Salaries of Congress, Fed. Judges				5/12/53	
Immunity of Cong. witnesses				4/20/53	7/9/53
Raise legal debt limit	7/31/53	7/31/53			
St. Lawrence Seaway	2/19/54			6/16/53	1/20/54
Restrict executive treaty powers (Bricker Amendment)				6/15/53	Rejected 2/26/54
South Korean Mutual Defense Pact				1/21/54	1/26/54 2/5/54
Treasury-Post Office Appropriation	2/16/54	2/18/54			
State, Justice, Commerce Appropriation	2/25/54	3/5/54			
Excise Tax Reduction	3/4/54	3/10/54			
Tax Revision	3/9/54				
Army Civil Functions Appropriations	3/11/54				
Highway Construction	3/4/54	3/8/54			
Hospital Survey and Construction	3/3/54	3/9/54			

HOW MAJOR BILLS FARED -- The Senate voted to merge Alaskan and Hawaiian Statehood proposals. The House approved the first general Excise Tax Reduction in more than 20 years, as its Ways and Means Committee reported the broadest Tax Revision bill of this century. The House voted to authorize \$182 million in U.S. aid for health facilities' surveys and construction over the next three years; also to authorize \$875 million a year for fiscal 1956 and 1957 in federal aid for highway construction.

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Republican members of the Subcommittee by disclosing files.

SECURITY RISKS

President Eisenhower asked Congress March 12 to approve the transfer of about \$1.1 million in funds voted for certain Departments in order to complete a review of government loyalty files by June 30. (See page 336.) In a letter to House Speaker Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), the President asked that funds totaling about \$1.1 million be transferred from the Departments of State, Justice and Treasury.

summary of legislation (APPENDIX)

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

Sent to President

- S 2714. Increase the borrowing power of the CCC. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture reported Jan. 27. Passed Senate March 3. Passed House in lieu of HR 7339 March 5.
- HR 2326. Continue in effect certain provisions of the law relating to the authorized personnel strength of the armed forces. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 18. Passed House Jan. 27. Passed Senate, amended, on call of calendar Feb. 8. Similar Senate bill S 1647 indefinitely postponed Feb. 8. House concurred in Senate amendments March 4.
- HR 2084. Prohibit reduction of any rating of total disability or permanent total disability for compensation, pension, or insurance purposes which has been in effect for 20 or more years. SECREST (D Ohio). House Veterans Affairs reported June 10. Passed House on consent calendar July 20; 1953. Senate Finance reported Feb. 24, 1954. Passed Senate amended on call of calendar March 2. House concurred in Senate amendments March 3.
- HR 7996. Make supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending June 30, 1954. TABER (R N.Y.). House Appropriations reported Feb. 19. Passed House Feb. 23. Senate Appropriations reported Feb. 25. Passed Senate amended March 2. House adopted conference report March 4. Senate adopted conference report March 4.
- H J Res 355. Make certain provisions re the supplying of agricultural workers from the Republic of Mexico. HOPE (R Kan.). House Agriculture reported Feb. 12. Passed House March 2. Passed Senate, amended 59-22, March 3. House agreed to Senate amendments March 4.

Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 2548. Facilitate administration, orderly use, improvement, and development of the national forests under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture. AIKEN (R Vt.), THYRE (R Minn.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 3. Passed Senate amended March 8.
- S J Res 121. Make certain provisions re the supplying of agricultural workers from Mexico. HAYDEN (D Ariz.) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported Feb. 17. Indefinitely postponed when Senate passed H J Res 355, March 3.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 509. Confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to render judgment on claims of customs officers and employees to extra compensation for Sunday, holiday, and overtime services performed after August 31, 1931. LANGER (R N.D.). Senate Judiciary reported March 8.
- S 1548. Provide for exchange of certain lands in Puerto Rico. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.). Senate Armed Services reported April 23. Passed Senate on call of calendar May 6, 1953. House Armed Services reported March 9, 1954.

- S 1827. Quiet title and possession re certain real property in Washington. MAGNUSON (D Wash.). Senate Armed Services reported Feb. 4. Passed Senate on call of calendar Feb. 8. House Armed Services reported March 9.
- S 2348. Repeal act authorizing the Director of the Census to collect and publish statistics of red-cedar shingles. CARLSON (R Kan.). Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported July 24. Passed Senate on call of calendar July 28, 1953. House Post Office and Civil Service reported March 8, 1954.
- S 2911. Provide for the development of a sound and profitable domestic wool industry. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 4.
- S J Res 119. Validate conveyance of a 40-acre tract in Okaloosa County, Fla. HOLLAND (D Fla.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 3.
- S Con Res 63. Request American churches and synagogues to devote portions of their services on April 18 to special prayer for deliverance of those behind the Iron Curtain. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), KENNEDY (D Mass.), SMITH (R N.J.). Senate adopted Feb. 19. House Judiciary reported March 5.
- S Res 218. Extend until Jan. 31, 1955, authority of the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to investigate importation of wheat classified as unfit for human consumption. AIKEN (R Vt.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 3. Referred to Senate Rules and Administration March 8.

House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 5337. Provide for the establishment of a United States Air Force Academy. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported Jan. 18. Passed House 330-36, Jan. 21. Senate Armed Services reported March 3. Passed Senate amended March 8.
- HR 7328. Promote the national defense by authorizing the construction of aeronautical research facilities by the NACA. SHORT (R Mo.). House Armed Services reported Feb. 16. Passed House March 4.
- HR 7339. Increase the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation. WOLCOTT (R Mich.). House Banking and Currency reported March 1. House tabled and passed S 2714 March 5.
- HR 8067. Make appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for fiscal 1955. CLEVINGER (R Ohio). House Appropriations reported Feb. 25. Passed House March 5.
- HR 8127. Authorize appropriations to continue construction of roads and highways. McGREGOR (R Ohio). House Public Works reported March 4. Passed House March 8.
- HR 8149. Make certain general amendments and revisions in the hospital survey and construction provisions of the Public Health Service Act. WOLVERTON (R N.J.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported March 3. Passed House March 9.
- H Res 438. Provide for an investigation and study of the subversion and destruction of free institutions and human liberties in certain areas controlled directly or indirectly by world communism. KERSTEN (R Wis.). House Rules reported Feb. 25. House adopted March 4.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 573. Provide that no stamped or other envelope sold or furnished by the Post Office Department shall contain any lithographing, engraving or printing. REES (R Kan.). House Post Office and Civil Service reported March 4.
- HR 1005. Authorize the establishment of the Fort Union National Monument in the State of New Mexico. DEMPSEY (D N.M.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 3.
- HR 2098. Provide for compensation of certain persons whose lands have been damaged and flooded by reason of fluctuations in the water level of the Lake of the Woods. HAGEN (R Minn.). House Judiciary reported March 4.
- HR 2747. Amend the U.S. Code entitled "Copyrights" re day for taking action when the last day for taking such action falls on Saturday, Sunday, or a holiday. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported April 30. Passed House on consent calendar May 19. Senate Judiciary reported March 8.
- HR 6280. Extend temporarily the rights of priority of Japanese nationals and certain German nationals re application for patents. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported March 9.
- HR 6434. Amend sections 401 and 701 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to simplify the procedures governing the establishment of food standards. HALE (R Maine). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 24. Passed House on consent calendar July 30, 1953. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported March 9, 1954.

- HR 6702.** Authorize care and treatment at facilities of Public Health Service of narcotic addicts committed by U.S. District Court for D.C. MILLER (R Neb.). House District of Columbia reported, amended, August 1. Passed House under unanimous consent, August 1, 1953. Senate Labor and Public Welfare reported March 9, 1953.
- HR 7057.** Authorize transfer, exchange, and disposition of land in the Eden project, Wyoming. HARRISON (R Wyo.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 4.
- HR 7786.** Honor veterans on the 11th day of November of each year, a day dedicated to world peace. REES (R Kan.). House Judiciary reported March 9.
- HR 8092.** Facilitate the entry of Philippine traders. REED (R Ill.). House Judiciary reported March 4.
- HR 8152.** Continue the direct home and farm house loan authority of the Administrator of the VA under the Servicemen's Readjustment

- Acts. AYRES (R Ohio). House Veterans Affairs Committee reported March 3.
- HR 8193.** Amend the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 re allotments of visas, required assurances, and adjustment of immigration status. GRAHAM (R Pa.). House Judiciary reported March 8.
- HP 8224.** Provide for reduction in excise taxes. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported March 4.
- HP 8300.** Make general revisions and amendments in the internal revenue laws of the United States. REED (R N.Y.). House Ways and Means reported March 9.
- H J Res 347.** Grant Congressional consent to an agreement between the States of Alabama and Florida establishing a boundary between such States. SELDEN (D Ala.). House Judiciary reported March 9.
- H J Res 461.** Make an additional appropriation for the Labor Department for fiscal 1954. BUSBEY (R Ill.). House Appropriations reported March 5.

bills introduced

(APPENDIX CONTINUED)

Bills listed by CQ are arranged according to subject matter. To find out whether a specific bill was introduced, check through the category which covers the subject matter of that bill. (For listing of categories see CQ Weekly Report, p. A-2.)

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

Agriculture

AIKEN (R Vt.) S Res 218....3/3/54. Extend to January 31, 1955, the authority of the Agriculture Committee to investigate the importation of wheat classified as unfit for human consumption.

***HUMPHREY (D Minn.)**, Kerr (D Okla.), Long (D La.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (I Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.) S 3079....3/8/54. Make provision for issuance of dairy diet dividend certificates to individuals receiving certain welfare or other payments. Labor.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 8268....3/8/54. Similar to Harrison (R Neb.) HR 8267.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 8225....3/4/54. Establish the public use of the national forests as a policy of Congress. Agriculture.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 8291....3/9/54. Similar to Miller (R Md.) HR 8231.

BURLESON (D Tex.) HR 8269....3/8/54. Similar to Harrison (R Neb.) HR 8267.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 8226....3/4/54. Encourage improvement and development of marketing facilities for handling perishable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

D'EWART (R Mont.) HR 8278....3/8/54. Similar to Harrison (R Neb.) HR 8267.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 8228....3/4/54. Provide adequate diets for the unemployed and their families in distress areas of unemployment. Agriculture.

HARRISON (R Neb.) HR 8267....3/8/54. Increase consumption of U.S. agricultural commodities in foreign countries. Agriculture.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 8270....3/8/54. Similar to Harrison (R Neb.) HR 8267.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 8208....3/3/54. Provide for more effective distribution of food through a special milk and beef consumption expansion program, provide expanded outlets for beef and dairy products, prevent burdening and obstructing channels of interstate commerce, and promote full use of agricultural resources. Agriculture.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 8256....3/5/54. Similar to Whitten (D Miss.) HR 8253.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 8276....3/8/54. Encourage a stable, prosperous and productive dairy program. Agriculture.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 8231....3/4/54. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide a limitation on the downward adjustment of price supports for milk and butterfat and their products. Agriculture.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 8257....3/5/54. Similar to Elliott (D Ala.) HR 8228.

POAGE (D Tex.) HR 8233....3/4/54. Acquire and diffuse useful agricultural information in foreign countries, market American agricultural commodities and their products outside the U.S., and authorize creation of an Agricultural Foreign Service in the Department of Agriculture. Agriculture.

POAGE (D Tex.) HR 8271....3/8/54. Similar to Harrison (R Neb.) HR 8267.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 8251....3/5/54. Similar to Miller (R Md.) HR 8231.

SHEPPARD (D Calif.) HR 8258....3/5/54. Similar to Elliott (D Ala.) HR 8228.

STRINGFELLOW (R Utah) HR 8197....3/3/54. Provide for development of a sound and profitable domestic wool industry and encourage increased domestic production of wool for national security. Agriculture.

WESTLAND (R Wash.) HR 8236....3/4/54. Provide that feed grains acquired through price-support operations shall be sold to dairy farmers at prices equivalent to 75 per cent of parity. Agriculture.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 8253....3/5/54. Continue existing price supports under present conditions. Agriculture.

Appropriations

BUSBEY (R Ill.) H J Res 461....3/5/54. Make an additional appropriation for the Department of Labor for fiscal 1954. Appropriations.

VELDE (R Ill.) HR 8235....3/4/54. Appropriate money for the construction of Calumet-Sag Channel, Illinois. Appropriations.

Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

ANGELL (R Ore.) HR 8272....3/8/54. Similar to Elliott (D Ala.) HR 8227.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 8227....3/4/54. Amend Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to provide that revenues thereunder secured shall be used as grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education. Judiciary.

McCULLOCH (R Ohio) HR 8220....3/4/54. Revise, codify, and enact into law title 20, U.S.C. entitled "Education". Judiciary.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 8229....3/4/54. Provide assistance to the states for surveying the need for: diagnostic or treatment centers, hospitals for the chronically ill and impaired, rehabilitation facilities and nursing homes, and provide assistance in constructing such facilities through grants to public and nonprofit agencies. Commerce.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 8274....3/8/54. Provide for research into cancer and heart disease. Commerce.

McCULLOCH (R Ohio) HR 8221....3/4/54. Revise, codify, and enact into law title 21, U.S.C. entitled "Food and Drugs". Judiciary.

SOCIAL SECURITY

*KERR (D Okla.) Anderson (D N.M.), Burke (D Ohio), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Douglas (D Ill.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Eastland (D Miss.), Ellender (D La.), Frear (D Del.), Gillette (D Iowa), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Hunt (D Wyo.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kilgore (D W. Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Lennon (D N.C.), Long (D La.), McClellan (D Ark.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Monroney (D Okla.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.) S 3092....3/9/54. Provide supplementary benefits for recipients of public assistance under Social Security Act programs through issuance to such recipients of certificates to be used in acquiring surplus agricultural food products. Finance.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 8203....3/3/54. Amend the Social Security Act to repeal the \$75 limitation upon the amount of outside income which may be received in any month by a person receiving benefits under title II of such act. Ways and Means.

BAKER (R Tenn.) HR 8268....3/9/54. Extend coverage under the old-age and survivors insurance program, increase benefits payable thereunder, preserve the insurance rights of disabled individuals, and increase amount of earnings permitted without loss of benefits. Ways and Means.

SULLIVAN (D Mo.) HR 8198....3/3/54. Amend Railroad Retirement Act, Railroad Retirement Tax Act, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, to liberalize the railroad retirement system, and adjust certain benefits. Commerce.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 8199....3/3/54. Extend the federal old-age and survivors insurance system to ministers and members of religious orders. Ways and Means.

Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

*FERGUSON (R Mich.), Knowland (R Calif.) S 3067....3/3/54. Require that international agreements other than treaties, hereafter entered into by the U.S., be transmitted to the Senate within 30 days after their execution. Foreign Relations.

SMALL (R Md.) HR 8304....3/9/54. Enable certain widows of Foreign Service officers to obtain credit for prior government service performed by such officers, to secure the widow's annuity provided under title VIII of the Foreign Service Act of 1946. Foreign Affairs.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

GRAHAM (R Pa.) HR 8193....3/3/54. Amend the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 re allotments of visas, required assurances, and adjustment of immigration status. Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

WILEY (R Wis.) S J Res 138....3/9/54. Establish a Commission on International Agreements. Judiciary.

KERSTEN (R Wis.) H Res 467....3/5/54. Provide additional funds for the expenses of investigation and study of the destruction of free institutions and human liberties in areas controlled by world communism. House Administration.

Labor

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 3088....3/9/54. Provide for establishment in the Department of Labor of a Federal Safety Division. Labor.

Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

BEALL (R Md.) S 3074....3/4/54. Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to authorize the disposal of certain federal surplus property to state and local units of the U.S. Civil Defense Corps. Armed Services.

FLANDERS (R Vt.) S 3068....3/4/54. Amend the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, re the process of selection. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) (by request) S 3096....3/9/54. Amend act re utilization, in an enlisted grade or rank in armed forces, of physicians, dentists, or those in allied specialist category. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 3097....3/9/54. Extend the benefits of Combat Duty Pay Act of 1952, to members during entire period they were in a missing-in-action status. Armed Services.

DEVEREUX (R Md.) HR 8247....3/5/54. Provide for restoration and maintenance of U.S.S. Constitution and authorize disposition of U.S.S. Constellation, U.S.S. Hartford, U.S.S. Olympia, and U.S.S. Oregon. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 8277....3/8/54. Remove the requirement for a final physical examination for inductees who continue on active duty in another status in the armed forces. Armed Services.

SIKES (D Fla.) HR 8280....3/8/54. Make provision for the relief of the Military Department of Florida. Judiciary.

SMALL (R Md.) HR 8303....3/9/54. Remove limitation upon the pay and allowances of the second leader of the U.S. Naval Academy Band. Armed Services.

VETERANS

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 8293....3/9/54. Honor veterans on the 11th day of November annually, a day dedicated to world peace. Judiciary.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 8248....3/5/54. Expand and extend to June 30, 1955, the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to make additional funds available thereto. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 8249....3/5/54. Remove the requirement of automatic periodic reduction of the education and training allowances of veterans pursuing on-the-job training under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Veterans.

GOODWIN (R Mass.) HR 8294....3/9/54. Similar to Curtis (R Mo.) HR 8293.

HOLT (R Calif.) (by request) HR 8295....3/9/54. Amend the grant provisions of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. Labor.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 8296....3/9/54. Similar to Curtis (R Mo.) HR 8293.

MARTIN (R Iowa) HR 8298....3/9/54. Similar to Curtis (R Mo.) HR 8293.

SADLER (R Conn.) HR 8299....3/9/54. Similar to Curtis (R Mo.) HR 8293.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 8301....3/9/54. Similar to Curtis (R Mo.) HR 8293.

Miscellaneous and Administrative

BUTLER (R Neb.) S J Res 139....3/9/54. Authorize the Secretary of the Interior to authorize erection of a memorial gift from the people of the Netherlands. Interior.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S Con Res 67....3/9/54. Extend best wishes of the government and the people of the U.S. to Berea College in Berea, Kentucky, upon observance of its anniversary. Judiciary.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 3086....3/9/54. Designate the U.S. VA Hospital at Chicago, Ill. as Albert A. Sprague Veterans' Memorial Hospital. Labor.

ABERNETHY (D Miss.) HR 8204....3/3/54. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the American Legion. Civil Service.

FULTON (R Pa.) H J Res 462....3/5/54. Authorize the creation of a Federal Memorial Commission to consider and formulate plans for construction in Washington, D. C. of an appropriate permanent memorial to Christopher Columbus. House Administration.

GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 8254....3/5/54. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Mary, mother of Christ. Civil Service.

HESTAND (R Calif.) HR 8255....3/5/54. Provide for a national cemetery near Los Angeles in California. Interior.

JONAS (R N.C.) HR 8297....3/9/54. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the 175th anniversary of the Battle of Ramsour's Mill. Civil Service.

SCOTT (R Pa.) HR 8234....3/4/54. Incorporate the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped. Judiciary.

WATTS (D Ky.) H Con Res 206....3/9/54. Extend best wishes of the government and people of the U.S. to Berea College in Berea, Kentucky. Labor.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

CASE (R S.D.) S J Res 136....3/8/54. Propose a Constitutional amendment to grant representation in the House of Representatives and in the Electoral College to D.C. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 463....3/8/54. Propose a Constitutional amendment that no U.S. citizen shall have the right to vote unless such citizen has reached the age of 21. Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

SCHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 3089....3/9/54. Make it a federal offense to kill or assault a Member of Congress engaged in performing his official duties, or because of performing his duties. Judiciary.

JACKSON (R Calif.) HR 8206....3/3/54. Outlaw the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico within continental U.S. by making it a crime to be a member thereof within continental U.S., and provide for forfeiture of citizenship of persons convicted thereof. Judiciary.

MEADER (R Mich.) HR 8222....3/4/54. Amend certain statutes and titles of U.S.C. to correct obsolete references. Judiciary.

CONGRESS

*DOUGLAS (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.) S J Res 137....3/8/54. Establish a Joint Committee on Internal Security. Rules.

DORN (R N.Y.) H Con Res 205....3/5/54. Establish a joint committee to study the organization and operation of Congress. Rules.

ROGERS (R Mass.) H J Res 464....3/8/54. Provide increased security for the U.S. Capitol and for Congress. House Administration.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 8211....3/3/54. Establish rules of interpretation on the effect of acts of Congress on state laws. Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CASE (R S.D.) (by request) S 3081....3/8/54. Amend the Code of Law for D.C. to dispense with the necessity for a garnishee to answer a writ of attachment under oath. D.C.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 8192....3/3/54. Establish a Commission to prepare a plan for the removal of temporary government building in D.C. and for accommodation of the personnel employed in such buildings. Public Works.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

BARRETT (R Wyo.) S 3071....3/4/54. Amend act authorizing agricultural entries under the nonmineral land laws of certain mineral lands to increase the limitation, re desert entries made under such act, to 320 acres. Interior.

LANGER (R N.D.) S 3076....3/8/54. Provide for reimbursement of Meadow School District No. 29, Upham, North Dakota, for loss of revenue from the acquisition of certain lands within such school district by the Interior Department. Judiciary.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 8273....3/8/54. Authorize disposal of public lands at Fort Stanton Marine Hospital, N.M. Interior.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 8232....3/4/54. Authorize the Secretary of Commerce, through the Coast and Geodetic Survey, to assist Maryland and Delaware to reestablish their common boundary. Judiciary.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) H Res 468....3/5/54. Provide additional funds for the expenses of conducting studies and investigations, incurred by certain regular subcommittees of the Government Operations Committee. House Administration.

Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

MAYBANK (D S.C.) S 3066....3/3/54. Amend RFC Liquidation Act, to name the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to handle the loan program to public agencies, and appropriate \$50 million to a revolving fund in the Treasury. Banking and Currency.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 8190....3/3/54. Affirm antitrust laws, which prohibit price discriminations, and aid in intelligent, fair and effective administration and enforcement thereof. Judiciary.

BATTLE (D Ala.) HR 8191....3/3/54. Strengthen the Robinson-Patman Anti-Price-Discrimination Act and the protection which it affords to small and independent business. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 8209....3/3/54. Amend Bankruptcy Act, as amended re unclaimed moneys. Judiciary.

REED (R Ill.) HR 8210....3/3/54. Amend Bankruptcy Act, as amended, re discharges and notices. Judiciary.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRICKER (R Ohio) (by request) S 3059....3/3/54. Amend the Locomotive Inspection Act, as amended, to permit consolidation of the Bureau of Locomotive Inspection with the Bureau of Safety and remove present restrictions re geographical divisions, and allow greater flexibility in assigning employees. Commerce.

GILLETTE (D Iowa) S 3075....3/8/54. Prohibit interstate common-carrier pipelines from transporting commodities in which such carriers have any interest. Commerce.

JOHNSON (D Colo.) S 3095....3/9/54. Regulate multiple ownership of television broadcast stations. Commerce.

RAY (R N.Y.) HR 8195....3/3/54. Require the U.S. Coast Guard to make inspections and certifications of vessels carrying passengers for hire. Merchant Marine.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 8196....3/3/54. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to require licensees to investigate persons and organizations on whose behalf contributions are solicited on radio and television programs. Commerce.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 8238....3/4/54. Amend Interstate Commerce Act to permit individual motor carriers to file suits to enjoin operations being conducted in violation of part II thereof. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 8202....3/3/54. Amend the Public Utility Act of 1935 to define the term 'electric utility company'. Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

WATKINS (R Utah) S 3080....3/8/54. Amend act re mining claims on lands for which a permit or lease was issued, or for which an application was made, or known to be valuable for minerals subject to disposition under mineral leasing laws. Interior.

BISHOP (R Ill.) HR 8289....3/9/54. Encourage and assist production of strategic and critical metals, minerals, and materials in the U.S. Armed Services.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 8194....3/3/54. Provide that the U.S. shall aid the states in wildlife-restoration projects. Merchant Marine.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

BARRETT (R Wyo.) S 3070....3/4/54. Make provision for governing the control, appropriation, use and distribution of water. Interior.

FERGUSON (R Mich.) S 3069....3/4/54. Amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act of 1916, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways. Public Works.

MARTIN (R Pa.) (by request) S 3090....3/9/54. Authorize transmission and disposition by the Secretary of the Interior of electric energy generated at Falcon Dam on the Rio Grande. Public Works.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) HR 8290....3/9/54. Similar to Kelley (D Pa.) HR 8250.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 8302....3/9/54. Extend the duration of the Water Pollution Control Act. Public Works.

GARY (D Va.) HR 8205....3/3/54. Authorize conveyance by Interior Secretary to Virginia Electric & Power Co. of perpetual easement of right-of-way for electric transmission lines across lands of a national park, in exchange for donation of land adjoining park. Interior.

KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 8250....3/5/54. Provide federal assistance to states and local governments in construction, alteration, expansion, or repair of public facilities and improvements. Public Works.

McCULLOCH (R Ohio) HR 8223....3/4/54. Revise, codify, and enact into law title 23, U.S.C. entitled "Highways". Judiciary.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 8252....3/5/54. Make provision for the relief of the city of Fort Smith, Arkansas. Judiciary.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

CURTIS (R Neb.) HR 8292....3/9/54. Eliminate farm tractor fuel and other liquids from excise tax on gasoline. Ways and Means.

FORAND (D R.I.) HR 8279....3/8/54. Reclassify dictaphones in the Tariff Act of 1930. Ways and Means.

JAVITS (R N.Y.) HR 8275....3/8/54. Postpone tobacco and cigarette tax reduction two years. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 8237....3/4/54. Limit the term "waterproof" when applied to cloth or fabric. Ways and Means.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 8207....3/3/54. Amend the Tariff Act to exempt certain church robes and vestments. Ways and Means.

MCVEY (R Ill.) HR 8230....3/4/54. Permit taxpayer to deduct tuition for education of children through the 12th grade. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 8224....3/4/54. Reduce excise taxes. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 8300....3/9/54. Revise the internal revenue laws of the U.S. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 8200....3/3/54. Terminate war-tax rate on theater admissions, and provide that tax shall not apply where admission is less than 60 cents. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 8201....3/3/54. Terminate war-tax rate on admissions to public parks and provide that it not apply where admission is less than 60 cents. Ways and Means.

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1. Q--My city is in an area which the government says has a "substantial" labor surplus. How many areas are in the same boat?

A--Twenty-five major areas had a substantial labor surplus (six per cent or more unemployment among those covered by unemployment insurance) as of Feb. 24, according to the Bureau of Employment Security. This compares with 22 such on Jan. 1, 1954, and 18 on Jan. 1, 1953. In addition, the January 1954 report noted there were 31 other "smaller" areas with substantial labor surplus, compared to 19 "smaller" areas in January 1953. One major area had a labor shortage in January, 1954, 49 had a balanced labor supply, 77 had a "moderate" labor surplus.

2. Q--Is anything being done about the suggestion to provide public defenders for persons charged with crimes in federal courts?

A--A House Judiciary subcommittee held a hearing Feb. 17 on bills (HR 398 and HR 2091) to provide for public defenders for indigent defendants in criminal cases in U.S. District Courts. Favoring the legislation were Chief Justice Earl Warren (in a letter) and Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., among others. Emery A. Brownell of the National Legal Aid Association, declared that eight states make provision for public counsel only in cases of capital crimes, 18 other states assign counsel in criminal cases. In the other 22 states, he said, counsel for indigents is assigned at the discretion of the court or the request of the defendant.

3. Q--How many new persons does President Eisenhower want to extend social security coverage to?

A--The President has asked Congress to extend coverage under the Old Age and Survivors Insurance program to more than 10 million persons not now covered, such as doctors, dentists, farmers and other self-employed persons. He also has requested Congress and the states to bring an additional 10 million persons under the unemployment insurance program, among them federal employees and workers in businesses with fewer than eight employees. However, these figures on the proposed extensions of coverage cannot be added together, since the programs overlap and neither includes all those covered in the other.

4. Q--Are there any formal regulations as to when the American flag shall be flown at half-staff?

A--Yes. President Eisenhower issued instructions March 1 designed to end any confusion over how long the flag should be flown at half-staff when prominent public figures die. The Eisenhower order provides for half-staff display for 30

days from the time of death of a President or former President; 10 days from the death of a Vice President, Chief Justice, former Chief Justice, or a Speaker of the House; from death until burial for an Associate Justice, Cabinet members, a Secretary of the Army, Navy or Air Force, Member of Congress, governor of a state or territory. The Presidential order added that heads of departments and agencies, might, "on occasions other than those specified which they consider proper," direct that the flag be flown at half-staff.

5. Q--Does the Senate regularly revise its rules?

A--There has been no general revision of Senate rules in this century and only four in U.S. history, according to a Jan. 18 statement of Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.), who is co-sponsoring a resolution that would make it easier to invoke cloture (limit debate.) Anderson said general revisions were made in 1806, 1820, 1868 and 1884. The Constitution gives each house of Congress the right to formulate its own rules.

6. Q--I notice that many Members of the House have introduced bills providing for a memorial to Christopher Columbus, and that each Member offered his own bill. Why couldn't they have introduced just one multi-sponsored measure, as Senators do?

A--The interpretation placed on the Rules of the House of Representatives prevents multi-sponsored bills in that chamber. A special House committee unanimously recommended in 1909 that the sometimes-used practice should not be allowed, and the House adopted its recommendation, according to an annotation, clause 4, rule XXII. By March 9 of this year, 77 Representatives had introduced measures for a Columbus memorial.

7. Q--Has long service by the nation's Chief Justices been customary?

A--Earl Warren, confirmed by the Senate March 1, as the 14th Chief Justice has headed Supreme Court since his Sept. 30, 1953 "recess" appointment. His 13 predecessors served an average of about 13 years each in the post, since 1789. Longest service was rendered by John Marshall -- 34 years beginning in 1801. Shortest term was that of Oliver Ellsworth, four years beginning in 1796. John Rutledge, one of the 13, served briefly under a recess appointment in 1795, but his nomination was later rejected by the Senate. A "recess" appointment, made pending Senate approval, carries the full power and responsibility of the office.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (1) 271, 272, 277, (3), 64, 69, 70, (6) 263, (7) 284.